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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIV. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 13, 1877. NO. 133.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 12, 1877.

SENATE.

The session was resumed at ten, with a few Senators present.

In response to a question of Mr. Davis, President Ferry said it would not be in order to take a recess except upon a question raised in the joint convention.

No business was transacted up to noon, the Senate awaiting notification from the House that that body was ready to resume the joint session to continue the count.

At 2:20 the Clerk of the House appeared at the bar of the Senate and announced the decision of the House, that the counting of the vote of Florida shall not proceed in conformity with the decision of the Electoral Commission, and also notified the Senate that the House was now ready to meet the Senate in joint meeting. The Senate then proceeded to the Hall of the House.

The Senate returned to its Chamber at 4:15, when legislative business was resumed.

Mr. Mitchell, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, submitted a resolution providing for the issue of an attachment for Conrad N. Jordan, Cashier of the Third National Bank of New York, he having failed to appear before the committee and produce the accounts of Samuel J. Tilden, William T. Pelton and A. S. Hewitt with that bank.

Mr. Saulsbury objected to the consideration of the resolution today, and it was laid over until to-morrow. He said he objected to the resolution because it was not reported by unanimous consent of the Committee on Privileges and Elections; besides, there were matters connected with it which should be inquired into before any such resolution was passed.

By unanimous consent it was understood that no business should be transacted by the Senate between ten and twelve o'clock A. M. during the time the Electoral Commission have the Louisiana case under consideration. The Senate then went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened took a recess until ten to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The session was resumed at ten o'clock. Mr. McCrary rose to open the discussion upon the objection to the decision of the Electoral Commission.

Mr. Clymer made the point that there was no quorum present. It was then agreed that the debate should not begin till half-past ten.

At that hour Mr. Field offered the following: *Ordered*, That the counting of the electoral vote from Florida shall not proceed in conformity with the decision of the Electoral Commission, but that the votes of Messrs. Call, Yonge, Hilton and Bullock be counted as the votes from the State of Florida for President and Vice President of the United States.

Mr. Hale moved an amendment, ordering that the counting of the electoral votes from the State of Florida shall proceed in conformity with the decision of the Electoral Commission.

Mr. Knott offered as a substitute an order reciting the language of the Electoral act, that the Commission might inquire into such petitions, depositions and other papers, as shall by the Constitution and laws existing prior to said act, be competent, also the fact that in the Florida case the Commission had decided and determined that no evidence would be received or considered which had not been submitted to the two Houses in joint convention by the President of the Senate; that certificate number one, that of the Hayes electors, contained no certificate of vote, while certificates numbers two and three (Tilden electors) did contain evidence fully and specifically showing that the latter had been duly elected and appointed as electors, and, therefore, ordering that the decision of the Commission and grounded thereof be remanded and reconsidered to the Commission, with a request that the same be so corrected or explained, and that the Commission be further requested to furnish in detail, reasons of its decision, so that the House may be enlightened as to the course it ought to pursue in the discharge of its duty, and that in the meantime the votes of the Hayes electors be not counted.

Mr. Hale made the point of order that under the Electoral Commission law it was the imperative duty of the House at the end of two hours' debate to vote on the main question, which was whether the votes should be counted in conformity with the decision, and that nothing in the nature of delay "in whatever form presented," could now arrest the wheels of its decision.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, added to Mr. Hale's point of order that this House could refer nothing to the Commission; that would require at least concurrent action.

Mr. Wood, of New York, declared that any intimation of a desire on the part of the Democratic side of the House to interpose any faction or opposition to any decision of the Electoral Commission was entirely gratuitous and unsupported by anything that had taken place.

Mr. Hale—Has anything been said this morning to indicate any charge of that kind?

Mr. Wood—The gentleman had just spoken of delay, and has intimated that there is an intentional disposition on the part of the House to delay action. I can assure the gentleman that there is no such intention. While we are ready in good faith to carry out in all respects the Electoral Commission law, and the result that may be reached in pursuance of it, still, at the same time, we demand the right of a free expression of opinion.

Mr. Knott contested the point of order, and thought there was nothing in the law which prevented the House with the concurrence of the Senate, from remanding back to the Electoral Commission, for their further consideration, the decision which it had made in the Florida case. In order that it might have an opportunity to explain the glaring inconsistencies which existed in that decision.

Mr. Banks said that under the provisions of the Electoral act the House was compelled to give an affirmative or negative vote upon the decision of the Commission. It would not be respectful to the Commission to remand the decision to it.

The Speaker overruled the point of order made by Mr. Hale, but sustained that made by Mr. Wilson, holding that there was nothing in the Electoral Commission law that authorized the recommittal of the question back to the Commission, and also ruling that it was not competent for one House to refer a bill or any other matter to an outside commission. The substitute offered by Mr. Knott was therefore not in order.

The House thereupon proceeded to the discussion of the objection to the decision of the Electoral Commission. Mr. McCrary addressed the House in support of the report of the Commission. He held that the ruling of the Commission was abundantly supported by the most cogent reasons, and that to have ruled otherwise would have been to assert jurisdiction to inquire into and overturn the action of all the States in the appointment of their electors, and to institute proceedings in the nature of actions of *quo warranto* to try the title of every one of the persons appointed as such. The bill of 1800, drafted, reported and advocated by John Marshall, afterward Chief Justice of the United States, embodied the views of that great constitutional lawyer upon this question. After providing for this grand committee, it defined their jurisdiction in these words: "And the persons thus chosen shall form a joint committee, and shall have power to examine into all disputes relative to the election of President and Vice President of the United States, *other than such as might relate to the number of votes by which electors may have been appointed.*"

If a judgment in an inferior court in Florida rendered on the 27th of January, in action of *quo warranto* could *annul* the vote of that State, cast on the 6th of December, it followed that similar judgments in any or all other States might be certified to by the President of the Senate and must govern the count.

He wanted to know if, by an *ex post facto* judgment in one State, one party should secure an advantage, why, by a similar movement in another State, corresponding advantage might not be sought for by another party, and claimed as the result of such a policy, that instead of counting the votes under the Constitution and law at the time prescribed, it would become necessary to count judgments in *quo warranto* rendered in various States, and enter into inquiry as to the regularity and conclusiveness of those judicial proceedings. There must be authority somewhere, and at some time, to decided who were appointed electors; and the only safe, sound, or constitutional rule that could be found was that adopted by the Commission, to wit: That a decision made by the proper State authority *prior to the time fixed by the Constitution and law for electing the President and Vice President of the United States*, was final, and not subject to be set aside by Congress. The power of Congress was to count, and reject, duly certified votes of States.

Mr. Tucker followed on the opposite side. He said the members of the Commission had taken an oath to render judgment according to the Constitution and law. The commission, in passing on the eligibility of Humphreys, had declined to pass upon the question of the validity of the vote of an incompetent elector. Did the Commission mean to decide that the ineligibility of an elector was to have no effect on the validity of his vote? If the State appointed an ineligible elector, was he, notwithstanding, to be declared by the Commission, and by the two Houses, to be a competent elector, and his vote to be a valid vote? If so, then the act of the Canvassing Board of the State was valid and the Constitution, *quod hoc*, was void. In regard to the main question, a decision of the Commission was to the effect that the only voice permitted to speak for a State in the matter of a Presidential election, was the voice of a canvassing board and of the Executive, and that the judiciary and Legislature must be hushed into silence. He contended that all the organism of a State must speak its voice.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Banks and Frye in favor of the report of the Commission, and Messrs. Springer and Hurd in opposition.

Mr. Carr said: I have no hesitancy in saying that my convictions are that under the palpable facts behind the Governor's certificate the vote of the State of Florida should have been returned for Tilden and Hendricks, but, sir, at the same time, I hold that the Democratic majority of this House has no moral right to complain that this Commission had rendered a partisan decision in regarding the four electoral votes of Florida for Hayes and Wheeler. I assert that this decision is contrary to the facts, and contrary to the will of a large majority of the people of the United States, yet I as boldly assert that the wrong is chargeable to a cause further back than the Commission. The wrong rests upon the shoulders of those who established this partisan tribunal. When the Democratic majority of this House adopted this law with a full knowledge that a majority of the Commission would be Republican, governed by Republican interests, controlled by Republican interests, warped by Republican biases, and moved by Republican motives, they deliberately abandoned every claim which the Democratic masses asserted to the control of our national affairs. The commissioners have done no more nor less than what could or should have been expected or required of them. You erected a political tribunal, invested it with political attributes, and gave them political questions to determine which they have settled from a political standpoint. Being Republicans, they believe that the Republican candidate for the Presidency was and ought to be elected. In making their declaration they have been true and faithful to their political sentiments, education and associations. No legal wrong can attach to them for this, but when you Democrats deliberately put such power over such questions in the hands of a tribunal so constructed, you commit a bold and daring wrong to your pretended political convictions, and assuredly to your political associations, whose political sentiments and rights you betrayed and abandoned to your political adversaries. I arise to remind the Democratic majority that in common decency your votes on this measure have stopped you from indulging in even one word of criticism against the decision of that tribunal. Sirs, it is your own offspring; you brought it into being, you gave it life and power, and you alone are responsible for the result. It is no excuse for you to assert that you did not anticipate such a result; that you expected higher and better things from your foundling. You had no more right to expect a tribunal so constituted to produce a different result than to expect a thorn bush to bring forth figs, nor will so weak an apologetic save you from the just condemnation which your betrayed and outraged constituency will forever heap upon your treacherous heads. [Laughter and applause.] No, sirs, the wrong is a great and burning outrage and lies at your hands and your hands alone. Nor will the Democratic people be slow in ascertaining the true source of their discomfiture and defeat. It may subserve your purpose for a brief time to attempt to shield yourselves under cover of hollow denunciations of your tribunal, as the cry of "stop thief" for a moment may delude officers of the law; but when the mad populace shall have vented unmerited anger upon this tribunal for a brief hour, it will seek the true objects of its just indignation, and the blame will at last be where it properly belongs. The few only who had the moral courage to stand here upon the floor and stem the derision and contumely of the Democratic majority, dared to warn you of the inevitable result of that day's work. . . . I have a moral right to complain of the end of this day's labor. But, sirs, while they have deep regrets as to the action of the Commission, there have been deep and just indignation and condemnation to heap upon the heads of those who, claiming to be leaders of the great Democratic party in this carrying hour of its existence, have proven themselves either incompetent from ignorance or unworthy for base reasons. [Renewed laughter and applause on the Republican side.] Here, then, in the name of the Democracy of the whole country, I absolve that Commission from all charges here, it may be, that of an honest mistake: and in the name of the same great power, I denounce the majority of this House as being responsible for the wrong and recreant, ignominiously recreant, to the confidence which has been reposed in them, and faithless to the trusts confided in them. [Applause.]

Mr. Wilkes, of Virginia, said he was one of the Democrats who had supported the Electoral bill in good faith, and he would say to the gentleman from Indiana [Carr] that he would take nothing back and few Democrats who voted with him against that measure to read the majority of the House out of the Democratic party.

Mr. Field said the decision of this tribunal, as it had been made, is entitled to no respect. It is unfounded in morals as it is unsound in law and injurious and pernicious in its consequences. The spectacle of successful villainy is corrupting in proportion to the extent of the theater on which it is enacted, and to the prize which it wins. The Presidency of the United States has never yet been won by fraud. If it is won now, the example will be more injurious to our good name and more corrupt to our people than all the peculations and frauds of all our history.

The debate closed at 1:15, and the House proceeded to vote. Mr. Hale's amendment was rejected, 97 to 167, and Mr. Field's resolution adopted. It was then ordered that the Clerk inform the Senate of the action of the House, and also that the House is now ready to meet the Senate in the Hall of the House.

THE JOINT CONVENTION.

At 2:25 the Senators arrived and took their places.

The presiding officer rose and said: The joint meeting of Congress resumes its session. The two Houses separately have considered and determined the objection submitted by members of the House to the decision of the Commission on the certificate from the State of Florida. The Clerk of the Senate will now read the decision of the Senate.

The decision of the Senate having been read by its Clerk, and that of the House by its Clerk, the presiding officer said: The two Houses not concurring in ordering otherwise, the decision of the Commission will stand unreversed. The counting will now proceed in conformity with the decision of the Commission. The tellers will announce the vote of Florida.

Senator Allison, one of the tellers, thereupon announced that the State of Florida had given four votes for R. B. Hayes, of Ohio, as President, and four votes for William A. Wheeler, of New York, as Vice President.

The Vice President then opened the certificate from the State of Georgia, and handed it to the tellers. It was read by Representative Cook, of Georgia.

The presiding officer asked whether there was any objection to the vote of Georgia. None being made, he announced that the vote would be counted, and directed the tellers to do so.

Mr. Cook then declared that the State of Georgia had given eleven votes for Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, as President, and Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, as Vice President.

Next followed in succession the State of Illinois with twenty-one votes for Hayes and Wheeler, Indiana with fifteen votes for Tilden and Hendricks, Iowa with eleven votes for Hayes and Wheeler, Kansas with five votes for Hayes and Wheeler, and Kentucky with twelve votes for Tilden and Hendricks. Then came the certificate from the State of Louisiana, showing eight votes for Hayes and Wheeler, the presiding officer stating that the certificate had been received by mail, and that no corresponding one had been received by messenger. The messenger appointed for that purpose was Thomas C. Anderson, one of the Returning Board. This was authenticated by Kellogg as Governor, he being himself one of the electors. The certificate having been read, the presiding officer handed to the tellers another certificate from the same State (with a corresponding one received by mail), showing eight votes for Tilden and Hendricks. This was authenticated by McEnery as Governor of the State. Still a third certificate was opened and read, corresponding with the one having been received by mail (with eight votes for Hayes and Wheeler), authenticated by the Secretary of State. The presiding officer opened and presented another certificate received by mail, no corresponding one having been received by messenger.

Mr. Stone, of Missouri, one of the tellers, proceeded to read it, but it was obvious from the first sentence that it was a mere burlesque. It commenced by certifying that John Smith had been chosen elector from the First district, John Smith No. 1 from the Second, John Smith No. 2 from the Third, John Smith No. 3 from the Fourth, John Smith No. 4 from the Fifth, John Smith No. 5 from the Sixth, and John Smith A and John Smith B, electors at large.

When the reading had proceeded thus far, Senator Sargent rose and said that it was obvious that the certificate was not *bona fide*.

The presiding officer said it was his duty to submit all papers received by him. He asked whether the papers should be suppressed. [Voices, "no, no, read it."]

The reading was proceeded with to the great amusement of the audience. It followed the usual formalities, showing that John Smith had been duly chosen as chairman, and John Smith B, as Sergeant-at-Arms, and that John Smith No. 2 and John Smith A were appointed tellers; that the eight votes of the State had been cast for Peter Cooper of New York, and Samuel Cary, of Ohio.

At this stage of the reading Senator McDonald suggested that the two Houses should not be compelled to listen to the reading.

The presiding officer directed the address on the envelope to be read. It read "To the Vice President of the United States, Washington. Vote of the electoral college of the State of Louisiana for President and Vice President, 1876." He then directed the teller to proceed with the reading.

After a few more sentences had been read, Mr. Hoar inquired whether the Chair held that it was not in order to dispense with the further reading of the paper.

The presiding officer said that he asked unanimous consent, but that objection had been made.

Mr. Hoar replied that any person objecting should rise in his place and do so.

Mr. Mills [rising]—As this is a burlesque act, I object.

The reading was then proceeded with to its close, it purporting to be signed by John Smith, Co. Q, Bulldozers, Governor of Louisiana, and winding up with the motto, "Such is Life in Louisiana."

Subsequently the presiding officer directed the paper to be omitted from the proceedings of the joint convention.

Senator McDonald submitted an objection to the Hayes and Wheeler certificates. The objection was based on the ground that the Hayes electors had not been duly elected; that their election had been certified by William P. Kellogg, who claimed to be, but in fact was not Governor of the State of Louisiana, and because the Returning Board of said State was without jurisdiction, for the reason that the laws of Louisiana conferred no power on the Returning Board to canvass or compile the votes, since they constituted but four of the five persons required by law, since those four were of the same political party, and since there was a vacancy in said board which the four members had refused to fill; because four members of the Returning Board had full knowledge that the true compilation of votes would have shown that the Tilden electors had been duly elected; because said board had offered for money to sell the vote of Louisiana, and because A. B. Levisee and O. H. Brewster, of the Republican electors, had held offices of trust under the Government of the United States at the time of their appointment as electors. The objection is signed by McDonald, Stevenson, Saulsbury, Bogy, Senators; Junks, Gibson, Tucker, Lay, Ellis and Morrison, members.

Mr. Gibson also sent up objections to the Hayes and Wheeler certificates, because, first, the government of Louisiana was not republican in form; second, no canvass was made on which the certificates of election were issued; third, any alleged canvass of votes was an act of usurpation, fraudulent and void; fourth, some of the electors were ineligible by the laws of Louisiana, and were disqualified from being electors as holding State offices, Kellogg being acting *de facto* Governor; Jaffrien Supervisor of Registration for the parish of Point Coupee, Marks District Attorney, and Burch a member of the State Senate, another member of the board of trustees of the State Penitentiary, an administrator of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and Treasurer of the School Board of East Baton Rouge; fifth, because Jaffrien was specially disqualified by the thirteenth section of the act of the Legislature of July 24, 1874, which provides that no supervisor of registration shall be eligible to any office at that election, and because Jaffrien was at the election supervisor of registration for the parish of Point Coupee. This objection is signed by Senators Saulsbury, McDonald and Kenner, and by Representatives Jenks, Tucker, Gibson, Field, Levy and Egbert.

Mr. Wood, of New York, submitted further objection to the Hayes and Wheeler certificates, on the ground that the electors were not elected as provided by the Legislature.

Mr. Howe submitted objection to the Tilden and Hendricks certificates, on the ground that there was no evidence that those electors had been appointed in such manner as the Legislature directed, while there was evidence conclusive in law that neither of them had been supported by a majority on the ground that there was no evidence that McEnery was Governor of Louisiana in the year, 1876, while there was conclusive evidence that Kellogg was during the year 1876 and for several years prior thereto Governor of that State, was recognized as such by the judicial and legislative departments of Louisiana, and by all departments of the Government of the United States.

The Presiding Officer—Are there further objections to the vote of the State of Louisiana? [After a pause.] There being no further objection, all of the certificates from that State, with the papers accompanying the same, together with the objections, will be now submitted to the Electoral Commission for judgment and decision. The Senate will now withdraw to its chamber.

The Senate thereupon withdrew.

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS RESUMED.

Mr. Cox, from the Committee on Rules, reported a resolution to amending the rules of the House that hereafter the count of the electoral vote, and when the House is not engaged therein, in small, in assembling every calendar day after recess from the day preceding, proceed at 12 o'clock o'clock with its business as though the legislative day had expired by adjournments. He explained that there were but seventeen working days before the end of the session; that there were eleven of the regular appropriation bills unpassed; that there were 241 bills on the private calendar and fifty on the public calendar; that there were thirty special orders; that the bill to pay interest on the public debt of the District of Columbia and the Mississippi Levee bill were before the House, and that in the rush through this mass of business, the resolution should be adopted.

After being amended so as to prevent the resolution from interfering in any way with the counting of the electoral votes, it was adopted, and the House took a recess until ten to-morrow.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Mrs. Gottleib Vogele, thirty-five years of age, was horribly mangled by dogs, while going to her house, near Newport, Ky., on Saturday night. She is not expected to live.

Frederick Hertfelder, aged eighteen, was stabbed to death on Saturday night by William Aberaty, *alias* English, aged nineteen. Both belonged to Williamsburg, N. Y. English escaped.

Samuel Smith, a farmer, was waylaid and robbed near Franklin, Ind., on Sunday, by a young man named John Cochran. Smith's skull was broken. He will probably die. A scouting party is after Cochran.

Tassey Stewart is in jail at San Francisco, on a charge of attempting to bribe Secretary Chandler to decide a land case in his favor, offering $300. Chandler referred the offer to the law department, and they had Stewart arrested.

Hon. James L. Johnson, formerly member of Congress from the Second Kentucky district, committed suicide yesterday at Owensboro, that State, by shooting himself through the heart. Mental depression, created by ill-health, was the cause.

A dispatch from Cartersville, Ga., says Lieutenant McIntyre, of the Second Infantry, was killed in the Froz Mountains by illicit distillers in ambush, an attack upon the Government forces having been made by the distillers, thirty in number, under cover of night.

A North Carolina special says that while the United States Commissioner, Captain W. G. B. Morriss, was engaged in the trial of Walter Newman for alleged violation of the revenue laws, with Deputy Marshal Hall in charge of Newman in attendance, the court was startled by the sound of fire arms, and in a few moments the house was surrounded by armed men, who began an indiscriminate firing into the room. The Commissioner and Captain Merrill fled, but Captain Harkins drew his revolver and fired upon his assailants, wounding one named Fisher. He in turn was shot down, and would have been killed but for Newman and George Rhodes. Fisher was brought to Hendersonville jail. His brother-in-law made an attack later upon the jail, but were put to flight with the loss of Wash. Fisher, mortally wounded.

The Mardi Gras Mummeries.

MEMPHIS, February 12.—The King of the Carnival arrived at 2:15. His majesty was mounted on a live elephant, and his baggage train, consisting of ten live camels, was escorted by a long line of retainers and the royal household. Conspicuous in the procession was an immense golden crib, with a well grown baby snugly ensconced therein, to whom the King delivered the key of the city after receiving it in the usual form, and proclaimed the baby king of every household. The King was saluted with a hundred guns, and bands from St. Louis and Louisville, with the Chickasaw Guards and Bluff City Greys, attended the municipal authorities. Fully 20,000 persons witnessed the ceremonies. The city is crowded with visitors.

The Verona Borough Bond Bill Negatived in Committee.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 12, 1877.

The proposed act to legalize the illegal issue of bonds by the late Burgess Rowand and his council, of Verona borough, was negatived in committee this evening. It will appear no more in history.

Messrs. Allen Kirkpatrick & Co., The well known wholesale grocers and seed dealers, No. 271 Liberty street, report a "picking up" of trade with encouraging prospects for the opening of spring. This old established house has, however, its regular patrons throughout Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio, and always does a steady business. They have on hand at all times a full line of groceries and make a speciality of seeds of which they are always prepared to supply full assortments. Messrs. Kirkpatrick & Co. give close personal attention to the interest of their customers, and when a man buys once from them he nearly always finds them again and again. They make it a point to fill all orders with the utmost possible promptness. TuThs

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Louisiana in the Tribunal's Hands.

Carpenter to Make Up the Democratic Case.

The Probable Line of His Argument.

What the Republicans Will Contend For.

The Feeling Among the Democracy.

UNABLE TO AGREE UPON A POLICY.

The Count to be Finished Within Ten Days.

ILLICIT DISTILLATION IN THE SOUTH.

Armed Resistance to Government Officers.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 12, 1877.

The Case of Louisiana—Both Parties Confident.

Immediately after the two Houses separated upon objection to counting the electoral vote of the State of Louisiana, the certificates and other papers which were read before the joint convention and the voluminous testimony taken by the Louisiana committees were laid before the Electoral Commission. They were ordered to be printed, and the Commission adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow, when the argument will commence. Counsel for the Democrats express great confidence in a successful issue to their contest for the electoral vote of Louisiana. The position they take is that the Government having refused to recognize either Kellogg or McEnery as the legal representative of the Executive authority of the State, the Commission cannot accept the certificate of either, and therefore it will be necessary to go behind it in order to obtain a fair and impartial decision upon the result of the Presidential election in the State. This will be their plea for the admissibility of testimony. It is ascertained that ex-Senator Carpenter, counsel for the Democrats, is engaged in making up the Democratic case. There is no one better qualified for this task than he, for he brings to it not only a thorough familiarity with it in all details acquired in the investigation as to whether there be an existing State government in Louisiana, the question having come up under a contest for a seat in the Senate that became vacant by the resignation of Kellogg, but in the recent case in which he assumed by ex Senator Carpenter is that the rule which applied to Florida would not apply to Louisiana. In the former State there is an acknowledged and recognized government; in the latter neither the State government nor the Returning Board were elected by the people. The assumption, therefore, that by virtue of their recognizing the validity and force of the returns by the Electoral Commission would be antagonistic to the position assumed by the Senate in the case of the admission of Pinchback. The position of the Democratic counsel, therefore, will be that there being no recognized Executive at that time, the certificate will be shamed to be a nullity, and that the electoral vote of Louisiana should not be counted at all. It can be stated, in this connection, that in 1865 and 1873 no electoral vote of Louisiana was not counted. In 1869, though objection was made, this was overruled. The vote was counted, the Democrats claim, as cast by the people, and that it should be so counted now in favor of Tilden, they assuming that Louisiana is entitled to the benefit of the declaration. The Republicans will meet the position taken by the Democrats by claiming that the Kellogg government was de facto in the full exercise of its functions, by the judicial tribunals of the State, and was in active operations in all its departments without any interruption. The objection is signed by McDonald, Stevenson, Saulsbury, Bogy, Senators; Junks, Gibson, Tucker, Lay, Ellis and Morrison, members.

Mr. Gibson also sent up objections to the Hayes and Wheeler certificates, because, first, the government of Louisiana was not republican in form; second, no canvass was made on which the certificates of election were issued; third, any alleged canvass of votes was an act of usurpation, fraudulent and void; fourth, some of the electors were ineligible by the laws of Louisiana, and were disqualified from being electors as holding State offices, Kellogg being acting *de facto* Governor; Jaffrien Supervisor of Registration for the parish of Point Coupee, Marks District Attorney, and Burch a member of the State Senate, another member of the board of trustees of the State Penitentiary, an administrator of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and Treasurer of the School Board of East Baton Rouge; fifth, because Jaffrien was specially disqualified by the thirteenth section of the act of the Legislature of July 24, 1874, which provides that no supervisor of registration shall be eligible to any office at that election, and because Jaffrien was at the election supervisor of registration for the parish of Point Coupee. This objection is signed by Senators Saulsbury, McDonald and Kenner, and by Representatives Jenks, Tucker, Gibson, Field, Levy and Egbert.

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The Presiding Officer—Are there further objections to the vote of the State of Louisiana? [After a pause.] There being no further objection, all of the certificates from that State, with the papers accompanying the same, together with the objections, will be now submitted to the Electoral Commission for judgment and decision. The Senate will now withdraw to its chamber.

The Senate thereupon withdrew.

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS RESUMED.

Mr. Cox, from the Committee on Rules, reported a resolution to amending the rules of the House that hereafter the count of the electoral vote, and when the House is not engaged therein, in small, in assembling every calendar day after recess from the day preceding, proceed at 12 o'clock o'clock with its business as though the legislative day had expired by adjournments. He explained that there were but seventeen working days before the end of the session; that there were eleven of the regular appropriation bills unpassed; that there were 241 bills on the private calendar and fifty on the public calendar; that there were thirty special orders; that the bill to pay interest on the public debt of the District of Columbia and the Mississippi Levee bill were before the House, and that in the rush through this mass of business, the resolution should be adopted.

After being amended so as to prevent the resolution from interfering in any way with the counting of the electoral votes, it was adopted, and the House took a recess until ten to-morrow.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Mrs. Gottleib Vogele, thirty-five years of age, was horribly mangled by dogs, while going to her house, near Newport, Ky., on Saturday night. She is not expected to live.

Frederick Hertfelder, aged eighteen, was stabbed to death on Saturday night by William Aberaty, *alias* English, aged nineteen. Both belonged to Williamsburg, N. Y. English escaped.

Samuel Smith, a farmer, was waylaid and robbed near Franklin, Ind., on Sunday, by a young man named John Cochran. Smith's skull was broken. He will probably die. A scouting party is after Cochran.

Tassey Stewart is in jail at San Francisco, on a charge of attempting to bribe Secretary Chandler to decide a land case in his favor, offering $300. Chandler referred the offer to the law department, and they had Stewart arrested.

Hon. James L. Johnson, formerly member of Congress from the Second Kentucky district, committed suicide yesterday at Owensboro, that State, by shooting himself through the heart. Mental depression, created by ill-health, was the cause.

A dispatch from Cartersville, Ga., says Lieutenant McIntyre, of the Second Infantry, was killed in the Froz Mountains by illicit distillers in ambush, an attack upon the Government forces having been made by the distillers, thirty in number, under cover of night.

A North Carolina special says that while the United States Commissioner, Captain W. G. B. Morriss, was engaged in the trial of Walter Newman for alleged violation of the revenue laws, with Deputy Marshal Hall in charge of Newman in attendance, the court was startled by the sound of fire arms, and in a few moments the house was surrounded by armed men, who began an indiscriminate firing into the room. The Commissioner and Captain Merrill fled, but Captain Harkins drew his revolver and fired upon his assailants, wounding one named Fisher. He in turn was shot down, and would have been killed but for Newman and George Rhodes. Fisher was brought to Hendersonville jail. His brother-in-law made an attack later upon the jail, but were put to flight with the loss of Wash. Fisher, mortally wounded.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Eastern Question.

ATTITUDE OF ROUMANIA.

LONDON, February 12.—Notwithstanding an official denial, the recent crisis in the Roumanian ministry was caused by the question whether Roumania would form an alliance with Russia, or merely permit the Russian army to pass under protest. It is understood the new government is favorable to Russia.

TURKEY'S MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

LONDON, February 13.—It is stated in Belgrade that Montenegro has not accepted Turkey's proposals for peace. A new insurrection has broken out in Bosnia.

The *Times'* correspondent in Pera writes that the state of affairs is such that the ordinary business of the Turkish Government seems to be to send soldiers and yet more soldiers to the Danubian frontier. Every nerve is strained and every farthing lavished to prepare as if for an inevitable contest. Muskets arrive from America by hundreds of thousands, and cartridges by millions. It is perfectly fearful to contemplate how the demand for more money and more men can be met, even until spring.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The steamships State of Indiana, Anglia and Egypt, from New York, have arrived out.

The report that M. Malou, Belgian Minister of Finance, had resigned is officially denied.

It is stated in Vienna that the Powers will probably not answer the Russian circular at all.

It is rumored in Paris that the Duke Decazes will resign the ministry of Foreign Affairs, and be sent as ambassador to St. Petersburg.

Russian advices confirm the reports that the number of arrests made of communists and Nihilist conspirators in Moscow and neighborhood is increasing daily. The Russians are distributing notices in Poland, threatening with severe punishment all persons who join the Turkish army.

The motion for a new trial in the case of Twyeross *vs.* Albert Grant *et al.*, to recover money alleged to have been obtained by fraudulent representations in connection with the Lisbon Steam Tramway Company, has been denied and judgment given against Baron Grant according to the jury's verdict.

The London *Observer* says application has been made for a mandamus to compel the Direct United States Cable Company's board of directors to recognize the votes which the chairman of the late meeting of shareholders declared invalid, and declare the amalgamation last resolution adopted.

The Birmingham *Post* asserts that the Liberal leaders, after consultation, determined to submit a motion declaring that it is the duty of England, in concert with the European Powers, or failing this, with Russia alone, to enforce upon Turkey the adoption of necessary provisions for the security of Christians in the disturbed provinces.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Indications for To-day.—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley continued northeasterly winds, veering to easterly, cooler, followed by warmer, partly cloudy weather and rising barometer.

T. Watson and Messrs. W. H. Walker & Co., Louisville whisky dealers, have suspended.

The Treasury Department prohibits the importation of neat cattle and hides of neat cattle from Germany until further orders, in consequence of rinderpest there.

The announcement that the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company had applied for a receiver was not entirely unexpected. It is thought the mines will be worked as usual.

Apprehensions were felt in Memphis, last night, for the safety of Professor King, who made a balloon ascension from that city yesterday, the night being dark and gloomy.

Carolina Lambert, aged 101 years, was burned to death yesterday, in Omaha. She spilled kerosene over her clothing while dressing a sore arm, and being near a fire, her dress ignited and she was burned to a crisp.

The amount of rain or rain and melted snow for the past week averages about as follows in the various districts: St. Lawrence Valley, 0.25 inch; New England, 0.02; Middle Atlantic States, 0.12; South Atlantic States, 1.00; Eastern Gulf States, 0.90; Western Gulf States, 0.10; Lower Lake region, 0.17; Upper Lake region, 0.02; Ohio Valley, 0.03; Upper Mississippi Valley, 0.01; Missouri Valley, 0.10; Minnesota, 0.30.

Lerado de Tejada attributes the immediate success of the Mexican rebels to a division among the defenders of the constitutional government on account of the position assumed by the President of the Supreme Court, Iglesias. The ex-President has no doubt that the constitutional government would be restored by the weight of influence of the thinking men, who are all in favor of constitutional order.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

The Ohio River Bill Reconsidered.

The House Passes Resolutions Denunciatory of the Treatment of Prisoners of the House at Washington.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 12, 1877.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at eight o'clock by Lieutenant Governor Latta. The following new bills were introduced:

An act preventing the killing of deer during the month of September.

An act empowering prothonotaries to sue for their fees.

By Mr. Nagle, an act relating to insurance companies doing business in Pennsylvania and the publication of their assets, liabilities and conditions. It provides that all insurance companies shall advertise their annual statements in two or more daily papers in the State, and that the showing shall be sworn to by the President and Treasurer of the company and certified to by the Secretary. As there is already a similar law bearing upon companies chartered in Pennsylvania, the act, when passed, will only affect foreign corporations.

An extract from the journal of the House was read, recalling the joint resolution on final adjournment, which was referred, on motion of Mr. Newmyer, to the Committee on Finance.

The following bills were passed finally:

An act relating to the fees and official bond of registers of wills in counties where separate orphans' courts are or may be hereafter established.

An act prohibiting persons from being at the same time interested in contracts for supplies to cities and counties and sureties for any officer thereof.

An act to authorize courts to correct defective certificates of acknowledgment in certain cases.

An act authorizing courts of common pleas to direct the holding of inquests in cases of lunatics and habitual drunkards to be heard before the prothonotary.

An act relating to commitments by courts of quarter sessions to county workhouses.

An act providing for the election of offices of members of boards of town councils in the several boroughs.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met in evening session at 7½ o'clock. Prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

A perfect deluge of local option petitions, asking for the re-enactment of the prohibitory liquor law, was presented, and the petition asking an appropriation to the Pittsburgh Free Dispensary.

The following bills were reported affirmatively from committees:

An act amending the act fixing the salaries of Senators and members, and reducing the salaries of all officers.

An act releasing charitable devises from the collateral tax.

The following new bills were introduced:

By Mr. Long, an act authorizing one of the third class [Allegheny city] to levy and collect a park tax, and curing any defects in previous levies. This bill transfers to Allegheny Councils all the duties and powers formerly exerc

The Commercial.

Official Paper of Allegheny County.

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1877.

TRINITY church, in Boston, was dedicated last week. It cost $750,000, and every cent of the cost has been paid.

FLORIDA is the land of flowers; but as all roses have thorns, TILDEN, in trying to gather his flower, ran his finger against the thorn, instead.

THE Commission, we were told, was to bring peace, resignation and business prosperity in its train; but it doesn't seem to be bringing about either, very fast.

IT turns out that there is no foundation whatever for the dispatch sent from Springfield to Washington, alleging the ineligibility of Mr D. CHAFFEE, one of the Illinois electors. Mr. CHAFFEE was once a United States Commissioner, but resigned the office two years ago.

INSTEAD of moderating the heat of partisan discord, says the New York *Times*, the first decision of the Compromise Commission appears to have fanned it into flame. Since it cannot be trusted to count in TILDEN, the Democrats seem resolved to break up the so called tribunal and evade the provisions of the law under which it was created.

HOPE springs eternal in the Democratic breast. TILDEN says he felt certain, beforehand, he would lose Florida, but he is just as certain of a decision in his favor in the Louisiana case. If he fails there, he will feel confident as to Oregon; and, losing that, will rally confidently upon South Carolina. He is a fatalist, he says, and one of these States *must* go for him.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* (Dem.) says:

The evidence admitted in the case of Florida is stronger than that which will probably be admitted from any other State whose vote will go before the Commission.

It is no wonder, therefore, that the Democrats kick up their heels in hopeless astonishment over the decision in the Florida case.

IS THIS retrenchment? The new Democratic Sheriff of Philadelphia asks the Legislature to increase his fees so as to enable him to appoint more clerks. He wants to oppress the unfortunate part of the community so as to enable him to wield more political patronage. This is neither retrenchment nor reform; but what better has any one a right to expect from a Democrat?

THE Philadelphia *North American* notes the very small number of building permits taken out during the month of Janduary, and thinks it indicates that the enormous amount of building done in the last seven years has caused a surplus of houses and a serious depression in real estate, aided, no doubt, by the increasing burdens of taxation and the alarm of property holders at the prospect ahead.

THE abuse which the angry Democrats at Washington are now pouring out upon the head of Judge BRADLEY, because he voted according to his convictions, is regarded with wonder and astonishment by the men with cooler heads. Judge BLACK, for instance, sees the folly of it, and remarks that it is not best while your hand is in the lion's mouth to abuse the man who is twisting its tail.

IT is a little hard on the Democrats to stand by and laugh at them while they con the proceedings of the Electoral Commission; but it is so sweet to see the engineer hoist by his own petard, so to speak, that it is impossible to control the natural inclination to laugh. They *would* have the Electoral Commission; and our impression is that the *Post* jubilated over its passage as a grand Democratic victory.

THE Philadelphia Reform Club is opposed, on principle, as it says, to the assessment of office holders for political purposes; yet it has assessed upon each of its members the sum of three dollars to pay the expenses of the Democratic city campaign. Naturally, the members resist the assessment, and say that if it is wrong to assess a policeman for political purposes, it is just as wrong to assess any one else.

THE New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says that the old feud between that portion of the city Democracy represented by Tammany Hall and the followers of Mr. TILDEN, which manifested itself in so pronounced a form at the St. Louis Convention last summer, is threatening to break out afresh. It is openly charged now that either through Mr. HEWITT's incapacity or mismanagement, the party in the matter of the Presidency has been badly outgeneralled. If Tammany should really throw TILDEN over, who would be so poor as do him reverence?

ONE of the plans proposed at Washington to circumvent the Electoral Commission, is one which is held under serious discussion, and the authorship of it is attributed to DAVID DUDLEY FIELD. It is that all the Democrats on the Commission immediately resign, and the filibustering on filling the vacancies would consume the remainder of the time till the 4th of March. The reason assigned for the resignations would, of course, be the partisanship of the Commission, and the basis of the charge would be that none of the Republicans on it would vote for TILDEN. The Democrats do not, of course, vote as partisans, though they have voted constantly together on every question, large or small, which has been presented.

WE notice that the effort, first begun in this State, to prevent frequent changes in school books, has attracted attention elsewhere, and similar bills have been introduced into the Legislatures of Ohio and Indiana, while in New York a much more radical measure has been brought forward, viz: to appoint a commission to prepare text books for all the schools of the State, the books, when prepared, to be furnished to the schools at cost. This does not seem to us as a very desirable plan; but the general movement to break up the present system is indicative of a very widespread feeling upon the subject. In all the large States there is an anxiety to have *something* done that will effectually break up and remove the annoyance resulting from frequent and constant changes of text books.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Times* communicates to that paper the opinions of Chief Justice CHURCH, of that State, and ex-Governor SEYMOUR in regard to the constitutionality and expediency of the Democratic device for settling the Presidential dispute by commission. The Chief Justice is very emphatic in claiming that the plan was equally destitute of either attribute, and he points out very clearly that the stand taken by Democratic counsel in the Florida case is as subversive of Democratic principles as was the creation of the commission itself. Judge CHURCH is perfectly clear that the action of the State authorities in Louisiana, as well as Florida, must be accepted as final, and he believes that CRONIN made a blunder fatal to Democratic claims on Oregon by convening a college of his own instead of attempting to force his vote in with those of the Republican electors. These views are understood to be shared by all the members of the Court of Appeals, with the possible exception of Judge EARLE.

These opinions were all expressed before the decision in the Florida case, and do not grow out of any feeling of disappointment. It is a consolation to find Democratic lawyers of such high standing taking such a sensible view of things.

INELIGIBILITY.

The public ear has been assailed so vigorously about the "ineligibility" of electors, that the ordinary run of readers may well be vexed at any continuance of the discussion; but as there is no escape from it, they must learn to submit to what is inevitable.

The provision in the Constitution that no person holding an office of trust or profit under the Government of the United States shall be appointed an elector is a plain one and easily understood; and its purpose was so good that it would seem as if it might meet with general concurrence. The evident intention of the framers of the Constitution was to remove the choice of electors, by the States, entirely beyond the reach of governmental influence.

Yet, plain as the provision is, it seems to have been overlooked by both parties, in the late election. The Democrats disregarded it in New Jersey, Missouri, West Virginia and North Carolina; the Republicans in Vermont, Rhode Island, Michigan, Oregon and Louisiana; and it does seem astonishing that men as well acquainted with the Constitution as were the men who put the electors in nomination, in these States, should be so oblivious of this provision, as they are now proved to have been.

It turns out, upon examination, that the offense is not a new one. The same thing has occurred often before, and there probably has never been a Presidential election in this country in which some one or more United States office holders did not act as electors. The reason why so much attention is called to it *now*, is because this is the first time, since the JEFFERSON and BURR contest, that the Presidency has depended upon one electoral vote; and if the present is to furnish any foretaste to the future, it is to be hoped that such an occasion may never happen again.

Investigation into past cases shows that, in 1836 there were five or more cases in which United States officers served as electors. The question of eligibility was not raised in any of the electoral colleges, and their votes passed unquestioned, both in the colleges and during the count of electoral certificates made before Congress in 1837. But the attention of Congress was called to it, and a resolution was adopted to inquire into it.

The first part of the resolution was the usual one appointing a joint committee "to ascertain and report a mode of examining" the electoral votes. The second part was an amendment, offered by Mr. CLAY, to wit: "And also to *inquire into the expediency* of ascertaining whether any votes were given at the recent election contrary to the ineligibility clause of the Constitution," "and what ought to be done with them, and what provision ought to be made for securing the faithful observance *in future* of that section of the Constitution." The two committees of the joint committee made separate reports to their respective Houses. The Senate report, signed by Mr. CLAY, stated that "four or five electors have been chosen in some of the States, *who are officers of the General Government* [deputy postmasters], and that such votes are, in the opinion of the committee, not in conformity with the Constitution; but, at the same time, the few votes thus given will not vary the result of the election, as it was not contemplated by any one that the appointment of one ineligible elector would vitiate the vote of his State." The House report states that the committee found, conclusively, that ISAAC WALDRON, a New Hampshire elector, was, at the time of his appointment, a pension agent of the United States. They find, also, from the report of the Postmaster General, that one elector from each of the States of New Hampshire, Connecticut and North Carolina was "probably" a deputy postmaster at the time of his appointment. Other electors, they say, have the same names as men of the same States filling offices of trust under the General Government, but that they have not had time to ascertain whether they are the same persons.

No objection was made, in 1837, to counting the votes of these ineligible electors, and no attempt was made to throw them out. The decision which the committee came to was that the matter belonged exclusively to the electoral colleges to determine, and that Congress had nothing to do with it. An amendment to the Constitution, to prevent the future recurrence of the blunder, was suggested as a remedy by the committee, but nothing ever came of it, and the whole matter passed into the oblivion of public neglect.

The Electoral Commission, or a majority of it, has, it seems, come to the same conclusion on this subject that was arrived at in 1837, that the question of eligibility belongs exclusively to each State to determine, before its electoral votes is cast. After that has been done it is too late to raise the question. With this decision we are willing to be content; but it may well be suggested to both parties that a little closer knowledge of the provisions of the Constitution would not be amiss, hereafter, as well as a little more attention in seeing them properly enforced.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction in New York, in his annual report, says:

That nowhere, except in New York city, have practical steps been taken to enforce the compulsory education law; and Superintendent Kiddle of that city in his annual report pronounces the law practically valueless in the only part of the State where any success has been claimed for it. He says that there are insuperable obstacles to the full enforcement of the law. One is the impossibility of ascertaining with any degree of accuracy what children liable to its provisions are engaged in various occupations, without a much larger number of agents than could possibly be employed. Another is the difficulty of retaining the wayward, unruly and truent children in schools after they have been placed there. Still a third obstacle is the want of special provision for vicious and depraved children who cannot be admitted into the public schools, because their influence upon other children would work immeasurably more harm to the community at large than the evil this law is designed to cure.

These, however, are merely incidental causes to the main one, and that is, as pointed out by the Troy *Times*, that there is no demand of public opinion for it. The people are not interested in having the law enforced. The men who make a specialty of education were in favor of it, but public sentiment was not at their back; and as the scheme involves a large outlay of expense, it is not likely that it ever will be, until times grow better and taxes grow less. The practical enforcement of the new law involved the enlargement of the old school houses, the erection of new ones, the enrolment of all children of the proper school age, and the employment of officials to enforce the attendance of the unwilling; and all this was too expensive for the present means of the people.

THE Democrats, with rare exceptions, united in forcing upon the country the bill which created the Electoral Commission; and if any party was ever bound to abide by its own action, it is bound to abide by the decision of a commission created by itself, and forced by it upon the nation as the only possible alternative to civil war. Take it, said GOODE, of Virginia, or blood; and, yielding to that menace, Congress adopted it. Yet, the first to cry out resistance against it is the party which thrust it down our throats. The Louisville *News*, for instance, says:

The Democratic House of Representatives has it in its power to prevent the inauguration of Mr. Hayes under such rulings against Tilden as have been adopted in the Florida case. The House can stave off the point of declaring the President-elect, and thus make it necessary that the President of the Senate shall be the acting President, who, under the law of 1792 will thereupon be required to order a new election. A new election is infinitely preferable to the inauguration of a President upon the corrupt action of the infamous Louisiana Returning Board.

This is the spirit that actuates the leaders at Washington, also; and it is but reasonable to expect that the whole party will soon rise up as one man to nullify the creature of its own creation.

THE Democratic party was devoted to the doctrine of State rights, in the matter of slavery, because it felt that it could not otherwise maintain its political ascendancy; but it hoots at that idea in the matter of canvassing the returns of electors, and claims the right to set aside the action of the States in making up such returns, because it can, in that way only, secure the election of its candidate for the Presidency. It is for States rights when it suits the interests of the party to be on that side, and against States rights when it is fatal to the party to recognize that doctrine. Devotion to principle, therefore, has nothing to do with its action; for it has but one principle, and that is that the end justifies the means. It acts upon that rule always and under all circumstances, no matter what may stand in the way.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Wouldst see the brightness of the stars?
Wait not for nights of cloudless skies;
Not e'en Apollo's brilliance mars
The glory of my Julia's eyes.
—*New York Mail.*

O poet, pause! Come down to Earth,
And say that thou art only young;
Thy Julia's eyes, I've seen them snap,
And O, thy Julia hath a tongue!
—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

A Minnesota editor offers his paper at half price to widows.

Poverty depends upon wealth, but sometimes the rich man liens on the poor.

Two ominous fields for Nebuchadnezzar Tilden to gaze upon—David Dudley Field and Little-field.

In the brekers' prayer meeting in New York the other day, one sensible man prayed that they all might mean what they said.

The Rhode Island Legislature has repealed the law of that State which forbade intermarriages between whites and reds and blacks.

A young lad, whose teacher is rather free with the rod, remarked the other day, "That they had too many hollor-days at their school."

Ask your hatter, says the New York *Mail*, which is the finest proverb in the language, and he will immediately reply, "Two heads are better than one."

The Cuban patriots are about to carry on the war with fire and sword, they say, after the most sweeping fashion. But then, they have always been going to do that.

The stereotype plates and copyright of the entire series of *Worcester's Dictionaries*, seven in number, have just been purchased by J. B. Lippincott & Co., who will publish them hereafter.

An Iowa journal speaks of a man having been lynched "for burning the barn and contents of his son-in-law." Any man who will burn the contents of his son-in-law ought to be lynched.

Some folks talk of the blue bird making his appearance, and from this predict an early spring, just as if some of the pretty little creatures in the blue jacket did not stay with us all winter.

According to the geese we are to have the coldest weather for sixty years at the close of the present month. It will be like going back to the time when the century was in its teens, a green young thing.

The Boston *Journal* says that the directors of the Boston Art Museum have unanimously voted to open their beautiful rooms free to the public on Sunday afternoons, from March 1 to November 1, from one to five o'clock P. M.

Here is another proof of the hard times. Among the presents at a recent wedding in the Fifth avenue, the bride recognized a pair of silver sugar-tongs that she had herself presented to a lady friend on a similar occasion about six months before.

An Eastern debating society is at work on the question, "Is it wrong to cheat a lawyer?" They are wasting time in discussing a secondary question. The primary question is, "Is it *possible* to cheat a lawyer?" Whenever that is settled affirmatively the other question can easily be disposed of.

An organ was some time ago introduced in a parish church in the north of Scotland, and some of the members took offense and left. One of these soon after met another member and inquired "hoo the organ was gettin' on?" "Oh fine," was the answer; "jist blawin' awa the chaff an' keepin' the corn."

A young man of Springfield, Mass., who has just gone to his home near Philadelphia, was very much embarrassed by the large number of pawn tickets, he was requested to redeem in that city for friends of his who were stranded there during the summer. O, the delightful memories of the Centennial!

Mr. Moody tells the story of a London street-preacher, who would gather great crows about him and then preach on and on, until every one of his hearers had gone and left him alone. When ask why he insisted on tiring out and disgusting his audience, he answered that it seemed a pity to stop as long as anybody was willing to hear any more.

An English court has decided that a gentleman who has failed, owing to delay on the part of the railway company, to catch the regular train, may order a special train at the expense of the company, and that he need not wait a long time for the starting of the next regular train. We do not see any difficulty in his *ordering* a train. The real difficulty would be in getting it.

PERSONAL.

Astonishing how quickly things travel now. Away out in Oregon, Cronin is said to be erecting a blue glass conservatory over his nose.

Toombs is very angry because of the election of Ben. Hill to the Senate. He says it is enough to make a saint swear—and so he swears over it.

One of Governor Hayes' sons is reported to be engaged to a Miss Smith, of Columbus, one of the most beautiful and wealthiest ladies in the State capital.

Since the decision in the Florida case the Democrats can find some comfort in the current story that when Justice Bradley was a boy he put a split stick on a dog's tail.—*Ohio State Journal.*

An old woman, who has been a well known beggar around the lower part of the city for years, died yesterday in harness, while sitting on a stoop in Coenties slip. And then it was found that she was worth $10,000 in hard cash. Is there no way of exposing such atrocious frauds?—*New York Mail.*

Rev. Arthur Tooth, Vicar of St. James church, Hatcham, who has been creating such a sensation in England by his refusal to obey the orders of the Court of Arches, directing him to discontinue his extreme ritualistic performances, recently surrendered to the Sheriff's officer, and is now in Horsemonger Lane Jail.

James B. Thompson, the well-known proprietor of the Ingham Spring fish ponds near New Hope, Pa., declares in *Forest and Stream* that "salt water salmon are more easily raised than trout, will grow much larger, do not require very clear water, and will live in almost any mill pond, and give great sport with a fly."

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* says: "Justice J. P. Bradley's father was a charcoal burner in Schoharie county, New York. Joseph carted charcoal. He employed his leisure in study, and while the cattle were resting and the men enjoying their recreation Joseph was digging away at law. When a young practitioner he made a digest of the New Jersey laws, which is still authority."

Nine years ago a mine superintendent named Alexander Rea was murdered at Bloomsburg, Pa. He was on the road between Centralia and Mount Carmel, and had stopped at a wayside spring to water his horse. Four men sprang out of the bushes, dragged him from his carriage and beat him to death. The four men, it is charged, were Patrick Hester, Michael Graham, Patrick McHugh and Patrick Tully, all Mollie Maguires, and Hester, McHugh and Tully are now on trial, at Bloomsburg, for the murder.

PENNSYLVANIA OIL REGIONS.

Drop in Prices of Crude—Production of Bullion Run Territory—Development of Old and New Fields—Boiler Explosions.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

PARKER, February 10, 1877.

The oil market has been badly demoralized during the week. There has been throughout a downward tendency, prices having declined 48¾ cents from the initiative transactions on Monday, and ranging this afternoon at $2 55¾ with but few transactions. The shipments from the lower oil country, thus far this month, have averaged 14,592 barrels a day.

Undoubtedly in addition to a market which had no inherent strength, and when prices were sustained mainly by the vigorous efforts of the bull interest, the recent developments in the Bullion Run territory have had a depressing tendency.

The Nesbitt No. 2, on the Sutton farm, which was flowing between 300 and 400 barrels a day, with the tools in the hole, on Tuesday was so stirred up by their removal, that she commenced spouting at the rate of 700 barrels. She has since declined, however, and is now doing about 200 barrels a day.

Tack Brothers & Shirley's well No. 3, on the Taylor farm, which commenced to flow on Sunday at the rate of about 240 barrels a day, is now doing about 150 barrels. These gentlemen are deserving of their good fortune in this strike, as they are among our most enterprising producers, and have made several unsuccessful ventures on Bullion Run territory, of which they own a considerable tract in fee.

The Galloway well, on the Sutton farm, near the junction of the Kennerdell and Bearinger tracts, is another of the recent strikes this week. It quit flowing yesterday morning, and was tubed, and started off to-day doing something over a hundred barrels a day.

Two new wells on this territory are in the sand. The Bearinger tract, adjoining the Sutton farm is the location of one, owned by Phillips Brothers, who also control the farm. It is located about seventy-five rods from the best wells at present in this locality and on a 22 degrees line, while it is some what nearer to the Galloway well on the Sutton farm. They are drilling in the sand with favorable indications, and in the event of this well proving to be a good strike, the width of the belt will be considerably extended.

The other well in the sand is the Cresswell, on the Sutton farm, north of the Galloway and between it and the McDonald No. 1, on the same tract. The show is favorable at present for anything but a dry hole.

The production of the Bullion River territory is about 1,200 barrels a day.

Some fair strikes have occurred in the Clarion district, which is increasing steadily in importance and production. Among others the Gwin well, in Edensburg borough, is doing about twenty barrels a day.

The Sheridan well, on town lot, is producing eighteen or twenty barrels.

On the Mendenhill farm, McManus & Co.'s new well is doing about twenty barrels a day.

McLaughlin & Law's well, on the Berlin farm, is doing about forty barrels a day.

In the Butler district developments continue quite active. The Chandler & Waugh well, on the Stevenson farm, is doing about forty barrels daily.

Coulter & Co.'s well, on the Martin farm, is producing daily about eight barrels.

On the O. Barnhart farm, Caldwell & Powers' new well is pumping twenty barrels a day.

H. L. Taylor & Co.'s recent strike, on the Kramer farm, near St. Joe, is doing about fifteen barrels.

Tabor & Co.'s new well, on the Gillespie farm, is producing daily in the neighborhood of fifteen barrels.

Painter & Co.'s recent strike on the Green farm is doing only about five barrels a day.

Wiser & Co. have recently finished a well, on the Richards farm, which proved to be an unsuccessful venture.

Several wells are in process of drilling in the Duffy and adjacent farms.

Redd & Co. are putting down a test well, on Glade run, near Kittanning, and have struck a heavy gas vein in the boulder, which considerably retards drilling operations. The contract is for 1,300 feet, and if the venture should prove to be successful, it will open up a considerable amount of territory.

Another important test venture is the Fowler & Jones well, at Marion, in Forest county. If this should prove successful, it will open up considerable territory, but if no oil should be found some more test wells will be put down in the vicinity, where the company own a large amount of territory.

A man named Wallace had his head badly injured on Monday by falling on the belting in the engine house of the Arkansas mine, in Millerstown borough, while the machinery was in motion. His head was crushed between the belt and wheel. His injuries are probably fatal.

Boiler explosions are rather more frequent than there seems any necessity for their occurrence. At the Woods & Ripley well, near Grease city, a few days since, the boiler blew up with terrific force, seriously injuring the engineer.

The same day the dome blew off the boiler of the Maxwell & Clemeyer well, on the Ward farm, severely cutting the engineer and breaking some of his ribs. They were drawing tubing at the time, and, it appears, had 175 pounds of steam on, when a poker was hung on the safety valve and held down by the engineer until sufficient head of steam was on to force the dome from its place on the boiler and throw it several rods from the building. It is surprising how any escaped without mortal injuries. DOT.

STATE NEWS.

A sign in South Erie reads, "Rooms to Let, Also Boarders."

A tissure vein of lead four feet thick has been discovered in Blair county.

Silver bearing quartz has been discovered in Plunkett's Creek township, Lycoming county.

The Scranton *Republican* wants the hundredth anniversary of the Wyoming massacre commemorated.

George P. Ganster, of Reading, sold his patent for an improved steam drill to New York parties for $75,000.

Six students at the Edinboro Normal school were expelled last week for surreptitious dancing and drinking.

Mrs. Wilson, who recently died in Hollidaysburg, in her eighty-ninth year, within the two years previous to her death, cut over a dozen teeth of a third set.

Charles F. Shoener has leased the furnace at Redington, Northampton county, and will continue the business under the name of "The Coleraine Iron Works."

Catharine Baker, charged with killing her child and attempting the life of three others, at Glen Lock Station, last October, has been acquitted on the ground of insanity.

A Readingite named Kirby, aged thirty, who has spent seventeen years of his life in prison, has just entered upon a ten-year term in the Eastern Penitentiary for robbery.

The old "Laycock Tavern" erected at Wyoming, on the turnpike between Wilkesbarre and Montrose, in 1815, and so well known to travelers, was destroyed by fire last Saturday night.

The landlords of the city of Titusville have agreed where practicable to write their leases from the first of May instead of the first of April, the object being to crowd "moving day" into fairer weather.

The borough authorities at Womelsdorf, Berks county, have decided not to collect any borough tax this year. They have enough money in the treasury to carry them over till next year. Happy Womelsdorfians!

The Altoona *Mirror* says: A Williamsport man was robbed of nearly $1,500 whilst on the cars from Clearfield to Tyrone. He was under the influence of liquor when he reached Tyrone, and could not account for his loss.

A Dauphin county father spanked his son so hard as to cause the discharge of a revolver in the boy's hip pocket. No serious harm ensued, but this should be a warning to fathers whose sons carry "weepons" to exercise caution when chastising them.

W. T. E. Horn, a young man connected with a secret association of York, was elected treasurer some time ago, and when they looked over his books on Saturday they found his account $147 short. Horn has left for parts unknown.

Meadville people paid the Atlantic and Great Western Railway $80,601 in freight charges, and $67,031 for passenger fares, last year. Over 136,000,000 pounds of freight was received, and 29,500,000 pounds shipped from there during 1876.

A son of John Wolf, of Fayette City, while sliding down hill last week, fell and bit his tongue nearly off. Doctor Gorden sewed it together—but the little chap has given up sledriding on account of having such a "hollible slore mouse—and afland of klelching klold."

Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Erie, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Allentown, Altoona, Chester, Titusville, Meadville, Lock Haven, Corry, Carbondale, New Castle, Oil City, Franklin, Parker and Monongahela City are the incorporated cities in this State.

The Sharon *Times* says that the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad will soon succeed to the control of the Sharon and Greenfield Railroad (a coal road), will widen the gauge and extend it into the coal fields of Hickory township. This will give the Atlantic and Great Western a great advantage in coal freight.

The Americus Club of Philadelphia, a Democratic organization, has engaged quarters at Washington for two hundred and fifty of their number, for the 4th of March, provided Mr. Tilden is inaugurated. Should Mr. Hayes be inaugurated the quarters are to be occupied by the Hartranft Club of Philadelphia.

A Philadelphia school director, visiting one of the school buildings, discovered that it was one fire. With rare presence of mind, he kept the fact to himself, gave the children a holiday, got them out of the building quickly but without excitement, then sent for the engines and had the fire put out. Such a school director is worth having.

Many persons from the anthracite region are emigrating to Texas. Rev. Father James Brehony, of St. Josph's Catholic church, Summit Hill, Carbon county, started this week with one hundred men from that region, who are going to Texas to prepare homes for their families. Most of the men are young, or in the prime of life, intelligent and industrious.

The Mifflintown *Register* says the store of Lucian Wilson, at Oakland Mills, was entered on Tuesday night by robbers who blew open the safe containing money and bonds, robbed the postoffice kept in the building, and it is presumed took what goods pleased them and afterward set fire to the building. The stock of goods was worth $10,000, and the whole property was lightly insured.

A child was born to a rather mature couple in Scranton, it being their first, and the doctor and nurse informed the overjoyed parents that it was a boy. It was taken to church and christened Thomas. And then the father and mother discovered that it was a girl. They applied to the priest to have the youngster re-christened, but he refused, and the girl will have to go through life as Thomas, unless the courts change its name.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Kinkead, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee. Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

DRY GOODS
James Caldwell & Co.
ARE NOW OFFERING,
AT
VERY LOW PRICES,
A Large Stock of
DOMESTIC & HOUSEKEEPING
GOODS.
9-4 and 10-4 Brown and Bleached Sheetings of all the popular makes.
9-8, 5-4 and 6-4 Pillow Case Muslins.
Fruit of the Loom, Bay Mills, Lonsdale, Wamsutta, Pride of the West and New York Mills Shirting Muslins.
Good 4-4 Bleached Muslin from 6 1-4 to 9c.
Brown and Bleached Damask Table Linens, Towels and Napkins.
A Choice Stock of Hamburg Embroideries.
Marseilles Quilts, Honey Comb and Croquet Quilts very cheap.
New and very Choice Styles in Shirting Prints Cambrics and Percales.
Prints, Chintzes and Ginghams.
Black Cashmeres and Merinos.
Silk Warp Henrietta Cloths.
Cloaks and Furs at very Low Prices, to close out our Winter Stock.
115 and 117
FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY.

WALL PAPER.
NEW WALL PAPER STORE.
J. P. DIEHL & SON
HAVE OPENED A
New Wall Paper Store
AT
NO. 175 LIBERTY STREET,
Second door above Sixth (late St. Clair), and will be prepared, on the 15th inst., to furnish their friends and the public generally with EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE OF GOODS IN THEIR LINE at prices which cannot fail to be satisfactory.

CARPETS.
CARPETS!
DRUGGETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
29 Fifth Avenue.

R. H. PALMER & CO.
"LIMITED,"
SUCCESSORS TO R. H. PALMER,
WILL CONTINUE THE
Hat, Cap and Fur Business
AT
No. 151 Wood Street,
AND THE
STRAW, MILLINERY,
AND FANCY GOODS BUSINESS
AT
No. 105 Market Street.
New Crop Seeds.
Just received a large invoice of
Landreth's Reliable Vegetable Seeds,
for Private Families, Market Gardeners and the Retail Trade.
For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen,
7th 122 Smithfield st., opposite Postoffice.

ESTATE OF JEFFERSON D. STEWART, JR., DECEASED.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Jefferson D. Stewart, Jr., late of the city of Pittsburgh, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to A. J. HILL, Administrator, at the office of James Hill & Co., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny City. TU

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 39 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.
Send for Circular

ADVERTISING Don't do any in any paper or papers, until you get our fig. ures it will cost you nothing and will surely save you money. Address, "Local Advertising Bureau, St. Louis, Mo."

DRY GOODS
February 10.
New Spring Goods
AT THE
At WILLIAM. SEMPLE'S,
Latest Novelties in Foreign and American Dress Goods arriving now in Colors and Fabrics for Early Spring Season at Very Low Prices.
WHITE GOODS.
A new and complete line of Plain and Fancy White goods at unusually low prices.
SPRING SHAWLS.
New and fashionable Spring Shawls in great variety.
CLOAKS AND SACQUES.
New Cloaks and Sacques—no old styles, all new and fresh—at exceedingly low prices.
LADIES' SUITS.
Ladies' Black, Colored and Fancy Suits in all kinds of materials, at lowest prices.
LADIES' UNDERWEAR.
We have on our counters, on second floor, a new and beautiful line of Ladies and Misses' Muslin Underwear, all new goods this season, at very low prices.
BOOTS, SHOES, &C.
Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c.; a complete, new and well selected stock in all grades, very cheap.
Latest fashionable styles in Gents' Ready Made Clothing.
MOURNING GOODS.
We call particular attention to our lines of Mourning goods, which are very complete.
Agents for Constaldt's Crapes, of which we have a full line of numbers; also, Black Crape Veils at much less than usual prices.
At 5c per box, Linen Faced Paper Collars, sold all along at 10c.
NOTE—Will open on Saturday moral Flowers, Ribbons, &c., purchases mad is offered to purchasers.
1877 1877
$8.00
THE
Pittsburgh Commercial
FOR 1877.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE REDUCED
TO
EIGHT DOLLARS.
Cheapest Business Paper in the State.
UNSURPASSED AS A
POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL
AND
General Newspaper.
The PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL, from and after the 1st of January, 1877, will be mailed to subscribers, in the United States, at EIGHT DOLLARS per annum, postage prepaid. The paper, which has heretofore so freely found its way to the business office of the Banker, the Merchant and the Manufacturer, and has so firmly maintained its character as a medium for the dissemination of reliable information concerning Financial and Commercial affairs, will commend itself more largely to all classes of traders, now that the price has been so materially reduced. It is not only the purpose of the management to keep the Business Departments of the COMMERCIAL fully up to the standard of past years, but to improve them, from time to time, by introducing such new features as the necessities of trade and a proper regard for the interests of the patrons may require.
IN POLITICS
The COMMERCIAL will endeavor to pursue the same course which has characterized it in past years. It will support Republican principles, always exercising the right to freely criticise party measures which do not meet its approval, and to condemn the acts of party friends when such acts do not comport with its sense of right and justice. It will remain faithful to the great aims and convictions upon which the Republican party was founded, and will espouse the cause of no clique or faction. The grave questions which now agitate the country, which will be found in due time to be proper and (as we believe) peaceful solution, will be full of interest to the general reader, and will be calmly and dispassionately, but firmly, discussed, in all their bearings.
THE NEWS DEPARTMENTS
Will as heretofore, receive careful attention. Full telegraphic reports of the State of Business, with Prices Current, will be received daily from the principal points in the country and Europe. The Pittsburgh Market, in all its branches, will be reported fully and accurately. As a commercial journal the COMMERCIAL stands second to no paper in the country.
The Financial Column will give daily the rulings rates for money and the prices of Stocks and Bonds at all the great trading points, with much interesting statistical matter.
INTERESTING MISCELLANY,
Embracing Poems, Sketches, Incidents of Travel, etc., will find a place in the columns of the COMMERCIAL, furnishing abundance of instruction and amusement for the family circle.
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A PAPER FOR
THE FARMER,
THE MECHANIC,
THE MANUFACTURER,
Will contain in condensed form all the
NEWS OF THE DAY,
Including the Proceedings of Congress and of the Legislatures of Neighboring States, Interesting Correspondence, Choice Selections and
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SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR IT.
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IN POLITICS
The COMMERCIAL will endeav

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, February 12, 1877.

Describing the money market here now six times a week is about as interesting and instructive as it would be to describe an egg in the same way, for it is quite as clear of noteworthy events as an egg is of variety. Bank officers repeat the old story of quiet and dullness with a serenity that has become habitual as a result of their uneventful business life. We have simply no news to tell of the monetary situation. The rates of discount remain at 7@8 per cent. on prime business paper and 6@7 per cent. on first-class collaterals.

—In view of the recent talk about specie resumption, we give the following reminiscences of the resumption of 1857, as related by an old bank officer to a representative of the New York *Evening Post:*

The banks had been accumulating specie for some time, and the subject of resumption had been variously discussed, when in the second week of December several of the largest banks in the city proposed to resume at once. This seemed to some of the bank officers a startling proposition, and many objections were made to it. The more conservative bank officers, who then, as now, saw difficulties which they thought could not be immediately overcome, held a meeting on Wednesday, December 9, at which twenty-four of the banks resolved that after December 12 all balances at the Clearing House shall be paid in specie." Several of the banks then determined to begin resumption in full at once. On Thursday, December 10th, a meeting of the officers of several of the banks was called, not including those who proposed to resume, and the subject was discussed, but all the weight of opinion was against the possibility of immediate resumption. When this meeting was over a meeting of the Clearing House Committee was called for the next afternoon. There the discussion was continued, and the same feeling was manifested, namely, that an immediate resumption by the banks was impracticable. The reasons advanced for this conclusion were that "no matter if we have $50,000,000 in our banks it would cause a nervous shiver and uncomfortable feeling to see it diminish rapidly. . . . We are now moving in the specie is going abroad much faster, no doubt, than was looked for by our European friends, and it goes in such a way as to occasion no special feeling of uneasiness. Why not, then, let well enough alone, and glide pleasantly and quietly into a resumption without any parade about it?" The impulse which had been given to the movement was, however, too strong for these suggestions, and the next day a notice appeared, signed by the Presidents of the Bank of America, Bank of Commerce, Manhattan Bank, the National Bank, all of New York, giving notice that "on and after Monday next, the 14th inst., they would resume specie payments on all their obligations." The Bank representatives at the Clearing House at once ensured their discussion by passing a resolution to resume on the same day with the state banks mentioned, and the resumption was suspended specie payments until after the outbreak of the rebellion.

—A correspondent of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* writes as follows upon the declaration of principles put forth by the Free Trade Club of that city:

After declaring with great emphasis and elaboration the novel doctrine that all laws should be enacted for the public good, they go on to "condemn for these reasons" all our tariff laws, and to demand their absolute repeal; and this "because they obstruct the investment of profitable industries" and "monstrously augment the domestic price of many thousands of commodities." Is there not another anachronism here, and have they not mistaken 1870 for 1876 again? In 1870 a full-grown Ulster coat could not be bought for less than $40, as duly imported from London; now an equally good domestic Ulster can be got for $12 or $15. Good prints are on sale at 6 or 7 cents, which in 1870 cost 12, and 37 cents in 1860, as then imported from Manchester, England. Good woolen beavers are $1 20 per yard; cassimeres sixty cents; flannels twenty cents; all at half the price of ten years ago, and at a third the prices paid for them when imported from England. Where, amidst all the remarkable cheapenings, of hardware, iron articles, and fabrics of every sort, is the "monstrous augmentation" seen by these dreamers? And if the augmentation fails, where is the monopoly? What man can there be in a manufacturer who sells his goods at so much less than cost of importation? With a tariff of five and one-half cents a yard and ten per cent. *ad valorem* on printed cottons, we find them made and sold by this fierce "monopolist" at six cents—a fair illustration of the nonsense about laying duties to gorge the manufacturer with excessive profits.

To which the correspondent further along adds: Just now the course of exchanges with other nations is handsomely in our favor; a condition brought about solely by the uniform and constant tariff rates prevailing for fifteen years. We are now selling very largely abroad, both of agricultural produce and of our manufactured goods. The very cream of complete success has been reached, and the protective tariff policy is triumphantly vindicated before the world. Foreign visitors from almost every country of Europe have been enthusiastic in praise of our high development, and they praise our industrial achievements without stint. An extraordinary leave is, many have bought freely for their own personal use, in hardware, carpets, cottons and woolens generally, watches, implements and machinery.

—The Washington correspondent of the *Inter-Ocean* says: The mines of the United States have not recently been able to coin trade dollars as rapidly as they have been wanted by bullion and exchange dealers. During the month of January the San Francisco mint coined $10,820,000 in trade dollars, but the monthly deposits are still in excess of the coining capacity. Deposits of bullion for these coins have been declined for some months past at the Philadelphia and Carson mints. Depositors pay a coinage charge for trade dollars of 1½ per cent., an advance of ½ per cent. on that recently been made. Moneys accruing from this charge are paid without deduction into the Treasury. About $21,000,000 of $50,000,000 coinage now authorized by law to be issued remain to be coined, which, allowing one month for annual settlement and repairs, will occupy the mints until about February, 1878. After that it will be necessary to begin the coinage of half and quarter eagles to meet the requirements of the country on and after January, 1879, the time fixed by law for resumption. Nearly all the gold and silver bullion purchased in the United States at the present time, and for some months past, finds its way to the mints, and this indicates as that considerable amounts of foreign bullion will be imported and deposited for coinage. Should Congress authorize the coinage of silver dollars during the present session, which is not probable, it would be necessary to reduce the rate of silver change coinage at the Philadelphia mint in order to manufacture them profitably, and that would materially prolong the time for completing the coinage of silver change money. Should the coinage of silver dollars not be authorized during the present session, the coinage of trade dollars will be increased as soon as it shall be found practicable to relax the production of subsidiary coins.

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire near noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central..	....	....	44¾
Reading	....	....	19
United Cos. of N. J....	153	153½	....
Phila. Tiu'le & Buffalo..	7¾	7¾	45½
Lehigh Valley	....	....	....
Central Transportation	38½	38¾	....

(By Associated Press.)
Gold Closed at 105¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, February 12—Money easy at 2@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@4½ per cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $118,000. Customs receipts $607,000. Clearings $22,000,000. Sterling weak at 483½@485¼.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 105¾, and closed at 105½, with sales in the interim at 105¾. Carrying rates 2½@5 per cent., closing at 4. Silver at London 57½ pence per ounce; here bar silver is 1 30¾ per oun ce in green backs and 1 23¾ in gold; silver coin ¼ per cent. discount.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds active and a little better, except for 1868 coupons. Ra lroad bonds dull. State securities quiet. The stock market was weak and at times decidedly unsettled. New Jersey Central was very prominent in dealings, declining from ½ to 1⅝. This fresh decline was due to a variety of rumors, it being reported that the bank account of the company had been attached by a judgment creditor; that the books and papers of the concern had been removed to Elizabeth, New Jersey; that a receiver had been appointed for the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, and that one would soon be appointed for the New Jersey Central. All of these reports could not be fully autenticated, although it is a fact that the bank account of the company has really been attached so far as such an institution is concerned, although only a few thousand dollars were on deposit there. Delaware and Hudson Canal was weaker than New Jersey Central, declining from 52¾ to 49½, and closing at the lowest point. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western was the strongest of all coal stocks, opening at 68¾, declining to 67⅞, advancing to 69 and closing at 68¾. The general list was heavy and lower with more or less pressure to sell leading shares. Western Union led the downward movement and declined from 71¾ to 69⅝, closing at 70. The decline in this stock had a depressing influence on the other shares and Northwestern common declined from 32¾ to 30½, and preferred from 52½ to 50½. Transactions were 196,000 shares, of which 51,000 were Western Union, 4,000 Northwestern, 2,000 Rock Island, 4,000 St. Paul, 35,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 New York Central, 6,000 Michigan Central, 40,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 25,000 New Jersey Central and 11,000 Delaware and Hudson Canal. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
West. Union Tel..	70	N. J. Central.....	13½
Quicksilver.....	13	Do. preferred....	18½
Do preferred....	20	Do. preferred....	48¾
Pacific Mail.....	24½	Rock Island.....	100
Mariposa.....	13	Toledo & Wabash..	7½
Do preferred....	5	Ft. Wayne.....	103½
Adams Express..	104	Terre Haute.....	3
Wells-Fargo Ex..	83	Do. preferred....	14
American Ex.....	57¾	Chicago & Alton..	103
United States Ex..	80	Do. preferred....	119
New York Central..	100	Ohio & Mississippi.	6½
Erie.....	8½	Del. & Lack.....	68¾
Do. preferred....	18½	Mich. Central....	76½
Harlem.....	140	Missouri Pacific..	102¾
Do. preferred....	136	Indiana Central...	13½
Michigan Central.	44½	Bur. & Quincy....	113½
Panama.....	132	Hannibal & St. Joe.	11¼
Lake Shore.....	71½	Union Pac. stock..	65¾
Illinois Central....	52¼	Central Pac. bds..	107½
Cleve. and Pitts..	90¾	Union Pac. bds....	104¾
Northwestern.....	31	Do. land grants..	102¾
Do. preferred....	50½	Do. S. F. bonds..	97½
C., C. & I.....	26		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881.	113½	New 5's.....	110½
5-20's, 1865.....	107½	New 4½'s.....	107¾
5-20's, 1865, new..	109½	10-40's, registered.	108½
5-20's, 1867.....	112¾	10-40's, coupons....	114½
5-20's, 1868.....	115½	Currency 6's.....	123½

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old.....	42¾	Virginia, old.....	30
Tennessee, new.....	42¾	Missouri 6's.....	106
Virginia, new.....	42		

LONDON, February 12, 5 P. M.—Consols 95 5 16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 106¾; do 1867, 109¾; 10 40's, 110¾; new 5's, 107½. Railroad securities—New York Central 99; Erie 8½; preferred 19.

PARIS, February 12.—Rentes 106 francs 12½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, February 12.—United States bonds—New 5's 103½.

NEW ORLEANS, February 12.—Gold 105½@105¾. Sight exchange on New York ½ per cent. premium. Sterling exchange 513½.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } MONDAY, February 12, 1877. }

In spite of very disagreeable weather and bad walking, trade opened up fairly well on the new week, some of the leading business houses being well filled with customers. Sales continued to be of small lots, but frequent and generally for cash or short time. Dealers still look for a revival of trade with the coming of spring and a return of the long-looked for prosperous times. Quotations remain without much alteration.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls.....	1,380	Potatoes, bush.....	85
Oats, bush.....	758	Hay, bales.....	610
Corn, bush.....	622	Hides, lbs.....	33
Wheat, bush.....	1,552	Bacon, pcs.....	562
Barley, bush.....	950	Butter, pkgs.....	67
Apples, bbls.....	70	Lumber, feet.....	20

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city during the week ending today, compared with the corresponding receipts for the three preceding weeks, are as follows:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market to-day was without changes in any way, and the receipts light. Dealers report slight transactions, and say there is not margin enough on stock to make a good market even if the demand were better. Wheat is especially scarce, and apparently promises to continue so. Oats hold their own, but barley, rye and corn still dull. We quote: Prime red wheat $1 48@1 50; prime amber $1 48@1 50; prime white $1 48@1 53. Corn —Ear on track 56@56c ₱ bushel; prime shelled 54@55c; choice do 53@54c; mixed do 52@53c ₱ bushel; mixed 36@38c. Rye 73@75c ₱ bushel. Barley 85c ₱ bushel for choice; 70@75c for good to prime spring; 60@65c for fair to low grade. Oats.

FLOUR—There is nothing new to tell of the flour trade, prices in the West continuing such as to prevent a decline in the prices here. We quote: Spring wheat flour at $5 50@5 75 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber $6 00; prime red wheat flour $8 00; Wisconsin $7 25@7 50; Missouri $7 25@8 00; fancy St. Louis $9 25@9 75; Graham flour $5 75@7 25; cornmeal 60@65c ₱ bushel; $2 75@3 00 per 100 lbs; $2 00 per barrel; rice $5 75@4 00; rye flour $4 75@5 00 ₱ barrel.

MILL FEED—We can do no more than repeat the statement that mill feed is scarce and firm at our quotations, as follows: $16 00@17 00 for seconds and shipstuffs $18 00@20 00; middlings $22 00@25 00; chopped feed $20 00@23 00.

HAY—The market is unchanged, and dull. We quote: No. 1 timothy $13 00@15 00; No. 2, timothy $12 00@13 00; mixed timothy and Prairie—I plain $10 00@11 00; mixed $9 00@10 00.

Country Produce.

There is little to add to what has been repeatedly said of the produce market, that it is generally dull, but improving slowly. Prices in most instances are unchanged, though eggs, butter, apples, potatoes and the like muchused articles are somewhat lower.

APPLES—Supply large and constantly growing, with only a moderate sale. We quote: $1 50@2 75 ₱ barrel for the best; lower grades 90c@1 50.

APPLE BUTTER—A quiet market and quoted at 35@36c ₱ gallon as to quality.

BEESWAX—Continues scarce, and now quoted at 33@35c ₱ lb.

BEANS—Are in fair demand at $2 00@2 25, according to quality, for prime white navy. Limas beans, one bushel, $2 50 ₱ bushel.

BROOM CORN—We quote: Choice hurl 6¼@7c, as to quality; self-working hurl 5½@6c; good to medium green 4½@4¾c; red topped 3½@4c; inferior not desired; crooked in fair demand at 3@ 4c, as to quality.

HIDES—Hardly any sale except in small lots. We quote at 2@3c ₱ lb for new crop.

SHAKE DASH COMPANY—Supply and quoted at 9c ₱ lb.

HONEY—Demand moderate at $3 50@3 75 ₱ barrel.

NUTS—Hickory nuts dull at 75@$1 00 per bushel; shellbarks, a light demand and quoted at $1 25@1 50.

ONIONS—Coming in more freely, but still firm at $4 00@4 25 ₱ barrel.

HONEY—Quiet at 30@35c ₱ lb; home grown.

CRANBERRIES—Supply sufficient and market dull. The quotations are $3 00@10 00 ₱ barrel; $2 25@2 75 ₱ bushel.

CIDER—Market somewhat better. We quote at $7 50@4 00, barrel included, for common; $5 25@5 50 for choice.

DRIED FRUITS—The supply is abundant and the demand very limited. We quote: Dried apples at 4½@5c ₱ lb for prime quarters; 5@6c for sliced; dried peaches 13c; evaporated peaches 16@22½c, according to accessing of quality.

DRIED PEARS—The demand is moderate for new crop at $1 50@1 60 ₱ bushel.

BUTTER—Fresh butter coming in freely. There is little demand for packing stock. Choice solid packed 15@16c per ₱; do roll 21@ 22c; choice dairy rolls 20@22c.

BUTTERINE OLEO—In fair demand at $3 75@ 4 00 per cwt. for prime; $7 25@7 50 per bbl.

CHEESE—We quote Ohio factory at 14@ 14½c in round lots; jobbing at 15@15½c. New York Goshen 15½@16c in round lots; 16@16½c in a jobbing way. Young Ohio 13c; nothing doing 17c.

SEEDS—Not much doing yet. The prices at the store are: Clevereseed $5 50@7 00 ₱ bushel of 62 ₱.; timothy seed, prime, $2 00@2 15; choice $2 25@2 50.

EGGS—Have suddenly dropped to 20c ₱ dozen for fre h. Pickled are almost out of market and not desired; quoted at 15@18c ₱ dozen.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 55@56c ₱ ₱. at wholesale; 6@62c in a jobbing way; mixed are quoted at 35@40c ₱ ₱. at wholesale; 40@45c in a jobbing way.

DRIED BEEF—Supply light and quoted at 7½c ₱ ₱.

POULTRY—Live is out of market or too nearly so to justify quotations. We quote dressed chickens at 12½@13½c ₱ ₱; turkeys 13½@14c; ducks 12½@13½c; geese 10@11c.

POTATOES—Supply still large. We quote: $1 05 ₱ bu-hel on track and $1 15@1 20 at store. A few sweets are in at $3 00@3 50 ₱ barrel. A few sweets are in at $3 00@3 50 ₱ barrel for Southern and $5 50@5 50 ₱ barrel for Jerseys.

VINEGAR—We quote 17@19c ₱ gallon for prime country stock, in which there is not much doing; 14c for best city maker; wine vinegar 26c.

Provisions.

The market was fair and the prices reported last are still maintained. We quote as follows:

Bacon—Shoulders 8c per pound; short rib sides 10¾c; c ear sides 10¾c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams 12½c ₱ ₱. for extra sugar-cured; canvassed bacon, sugar-cured, 12½c; sugar-cured shoulders 9½c; dried beef, sugar-cured, 15c; beef tongues, per dozen, $1 50.

LARD—Kettle lard, tierces, 12c; ¼ bbls 12½c; pails 13c. Refined, prime quality, 11½c; 10 ₱ pails 12¾c; 20 ₱ pails 13¼c; 5 ₱ tin pails 14½c; 5 ₱ do, 14¾c; 6-lb do, 14¾c; 3-lb caddies, 14½c; 5-lb do, 14¾c.

LARD OIL—Cincinnati oil, double extra $1 00 @1 05 per gallon, as to brand. No. 1 extra, 95c; No. 2, 65@68c; miners' white winter 65c; miners' yellow winter 60c. Pittsburgh oil, double extra, 90c per gallon; No. 1, 80c; No. 2 65c.

MESS PORK—In fair demand and quoted at $18 00 per barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers' city rendered at 8½c per pound; country do 7½c per pound; rough 5¾c per pound.

Groceries.

Trade was good throughout and the prospects promising. We give below the ruling quotations.

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio.....	25¼c	Standard A.....	11⅜c
Choice Rio.....	24½c	Standard B.....	11¼c
Prime Rio.....	23½c	Do extra C.....	11⅛c
Good Rio.....	21 c	Extra C—yel 10	@10¼c
Ordinary Rio.....	20 c	Prime yellow.....	9¾@10 c
Java.....	29 c	Franklin, B. 10¾	@10⅝c
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans..8¾	@10 c
Rio, in papers..	22@28 c	Powdered.....	12½c
20 grades do.25	@25 c	Crushed.....	12½c
Rio, in bulk 24¾	@27½c	Powdered.....	12¼c
Java, in pa'ks.32	@32 c	Confectioners'..	12¼c
Java, in bulk 30¾	@35 c	*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
		Strly cm. N. O....	60c
Young Hyson.25c	@41 c0	Prime.....	45c
Gunpowder..35c	@ 90	*Syrups.*	
Imperial.....	35@ 50	Ex. white drips.	62@55c
Japan.....	25@ 85	Sugar drips.....	55c
Oolong.....	25@ 85	Lower grades...	25@45c
Fancy do.....	50	*Starch.*	
Souchong..28	@75 c	Pearl.....	3½@5½c
Spices (whole).		Lump, fancy gloss..	8 c
Cloves.....	10 c	Corn.....	7¾@10¾c
Allspice.....	18 c	Chicago gloss	8 c
Cassia.....	20c	Chicago corn..	8 c0
Nutmegs.....	$1 15	*Rice.*	
Pepper.....	18 c	Choice Car'la..	6¾@7 c
Spices (ground).		Louisiana	6¾@6½c
Irish soap, ₱ box..	$4 20	*Soda.*	
Castile, ₱ lb.....	15c	Bi-carb, in bbls	4¼@5 c
Rabbit's best, 50s	6 75	Bi-carb, in 10-lb pkgs	5 c
Gold do.....	6 25	Bi-carb, in ₱ papers	6½c
Extra olive do..	6 00	*Candles.*	
Do. N. Y. City ₱ ₱.	6	Star, full w't..	15½c
German mottled	6 00	Diamond fine.....	11@11½c
California, ₱ box	$4 50	Mould.....	11½c

FISH—Following are the ruling quotations at which sales are made:

Per bbl.		Per bbl.	
Extra No. 1 Mess		Round herring....	$5 00
mackerel.....	$27 00	Lake herring, do..	5 00
Extra No. 1 shore.	20 00	Lake Pick., hf-bbls	3 50
Extra No. 1 bay..	17 00	Lake Herring, do..	2 50
Extra No 2 large..	19 00	Lge Georges cod..	6
No. 2 medium.....	12 50	fish, ₱ ₱.....	6
Large No. 3.....	12 00	Medium Georges..	5¼
No. 3 medium.....	9 00	Halibut, ₱ ₱.....	12½
Whitefish, hf-bbls	5 75	No. 1 Herring, ₱ bx	35
Lake Trout, do...	4 50	Scaled herring, do	40

CANNED GOODS—Demand fair. We quote green peas, 2 ₱ cans ₱ dozen, $1 50@2 25; rasp. berries do $1 85; strawberries do $1 75; gooseberries do $1 30; pineapples do, $2 20; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 3 ₱ cans per dozen, $2 25; tomatoes do, $2 00; corn do, $1 75@2 00; pickles, bbls, $8 00; half-bbls, $4 50.

FOREIGN FRUITS—The market is quiet and prices rule as below. We quote: Layer raisins, new, per box, $2 25; London layers, new, $2 25; Musc ds of $7, mat raisins $5 00 ₱ ₱; Valentias, new, 9¾c ₱ ₱; Sultanas 17c. Dates 9@9½c ₱ ₱. Currants 7½c. Citron 30c. Prunes old, tcc; new, 7½c. Figs, new, 10c; 20c doz; do shelled 28c; do rinces 37c; do Jordan 35c; do Ivea 25c. Walnuts—Grenobles 20c; Marbot 15c; Sicily filberts 16c, Smyrna figs, new, 14c. Brazil nuts 10c. Macaroni 11@18c. Tapioca 6c. Lemons—Palermo ₱ box, $4 50. Oranges—Messina $4 50 ₱ box; Florida $5 50 ₱ box. Cocoanuts $7 00 ₱ hundred.

Petroleum.

February 12.—The refined market continues dull and prices are very unsatisfactory. We have seldom noticed less inclination to operate than in fact, it may be said with a good deal of truth we have no market. Small lots are held at 21c; for round lots there is neither prices or demand. At New York there has been a slight quotable change. Refined is held at the nominal rate of 20¾c, but resales are obtainable at 20c; this peculiar state of things is brought about by the fact that Europe does not send orders even at the low rates; casses 21c. At Baltimore and Philadelphia there is no change in the situation. Refiners are still asking 20¾c, while from second hands you can obtain all you want at 20@20½c; casses 20c.

OIL BARRELS.—Are firmer; sales of city made at 41 25; country do $1 05.

PARKER, February 12, 6 P. M.—The crude oil market has been firm in tone throughout the day with slight advance. Corning and United opened at $2 71¾, advanced to $2 80, then gave way after many fluctuations to $2 70, again advancing to $2 75¾, the present quotation. No open transactions in Union. Shipment quiet; nominally at $2 80@2 90. Shipments from the lower district for February 10th, 12,284 barrels; daily average for February to the 10th inst. inclusive, 14,527 barrels.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, February 12, closing 10.—There is still a very depressed and dull market, the comparatively low price at which there are sellers of small lots not prompting any trade. Refined from second hands is offered in small lots at 20c. The following are the asking rates for New York delivery: Crude in bulk 11¼c; in barrels 14½c; city naptha 18c in shipping order; refined in barrels 20¾c for spot; cases 28¾c. At Philadelphia and Baltimore refined, spot, rules at 20¾c from refiners' hands and 20c for small lots in second hands.

PHILADELPHIA, February 12.—Market quiet; crude lic; standard white 20¾c; cases 30c.

PARKER, February 12.—Market firm; $2 87½ bid for United; small lots $2 90.

TITUSVILLE, February 12.—Market quiet at $2 85.

OIL CITY, February 12.—Market active, excited and advancing; $2 78½ bid for United; immediate shipment nominal at $2 65.

ROUSEVILLE, February 12.—Market quiet with no business; held at $3 00.

TIDIOUTE, February 12.—Market very quiet; held at about $3 00.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, February 12.—Crude petroleum dull and nominal; crude in bbls 7½c; sales of refined at 19 @19¼c; city naptha 13c.

PHILADELPHIA, February 12.—Petroleum nominal; crude in barrels 15½c; refined 20¾c.

LIVERPOOL, February 12.—Refined petroleum 10½; spirits 10½d.

ANTWERP, February 12.—Refined petroleum 45 francs.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

	Barrels.
Crude receipts, A. V. R. R....	1,007

General Merchandise.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—We quote alcohol at $2 10@2 30 ₱ gallon; highwines at $1 10 ₱ gallon.

BAGS AND BAGGING—There is a fair demand and prices rule as follows: Extra gunny bags 22c; do second-hand 18c; Union rags 24c; American A's 20c; Philadelphia A's 23c; California grain bags 9c; English do 12c; Penn Mill 3 bushel 33c; do 2¾ bushel 30c; do 2 bushel 24c; Allegheny 2 bushel do 22c.

BAKING POWDER—Quoted as follows: ¼ ₱ cans $1 50 ₱ dozen; ½ ₱ cans $2 75; 1 ₱ cans $5 00; 5 ₱ cans $20 00; 10 ₱ boxes 40c ₱ ₱. Market steady and demand good.

BLANKETS—The jobbing trade in blanketing recently made and reported is maintained. The market is without any special features. The price list is as follows:

Per foot.		Per foot.	
1 inch wide.....	₱ 5	5 inches wide..	₱ 35
1¼ inch wide....	15	5¼ inches wide..	63
2 inches wide...	21	6 inches wide..	63
2¼ inches wide...	24	6¼ inches wide..	63
3 inches wide...	33	8 inches wide..	93
3¼ inches wide...	33	9 inches wide..	1 11
4 inches wide...	45	12 inches wide..	1 41
4¼ inches wide...	51	14 inches wide..	1 65

Discount 15 to 25 per cent., as to quality and quantity.

LEATHER AND HIDES—There has been a no ticeable falling off in the demand for leather recently, and sales are restricted to immediate wants. Oak, rough, leather and No. 1 finished harness is in light demand, while the supply equals the demand. Our quotations are without material change. The quotations on hides are unchanged.

Leather

Oak sole, country ₱ ₱.....			38@ 31
Oak sole, city.....			39@ 38
Red sole, Buenos Ayres heavy			28@ 31
Red sole, Buenos Ayres mid.....			28@ 30
Red sole, Buenos Ayres light.....			28@ 29
Red sole, Orinoco and Cala. heavy...			28@ 30
Red sole, Orinoco and Cala. mid.....			28@ 30
Red sole, good damaged.....			20@ 22
Oak, rough.....			24@ 27
Harness, city oak.....			36@ 38
Harness, country.....			32@ 34
Fair bridle and line, ₱ doz.....			54 00@66 00
Belt leather ₱ ₱.....			38@ 40
Finished calf.....			90@1 20
Finished upper, ₱ foot.....			16@ 20
Finished kips ₱ ₱.....			50@ 90

Hides.

Green salted cows.....	8 @7¾c
Green salted steers.....	8 @7¾c
Green salted steers, heavy.....	9 @8½c
Green salted calf.....	12 @13
Green buffalo hides.....	4 @4½c
Green butcher steers, light.....	6
Green butcher steers, heavy.....	7
Green butcher calf.....	10

BROOMS—The market is particularly active, the demand exceeding the supply in many instances exceeding the supply. Below we give the new card prices:

No. 3 hurl, plain handles, red corn...	$1 50
No. 4 hurl, varnished hands, red corn	2 15
No. 5 hurl, varnished hand's, red corn	2 40
No. 1 hurl, plain handles, green corn.	1 90
No. 2 hurl, plain handles, green corn.	2 00
No. 3 hurl, painted handles, green corn.	2 15
No. 4 hurl, painted hdls, velvet finish	2 50
No. 5 hurl, painted hdls, velvet finish	2 75
No. 6 hurl, painted hdls, velvet finish	3 00
No. 3 carpet, velvet finish.....	3 50
No. 4 carpet, velvet finish.....	3 75
No. 5 carpet, velvet finish.....	4 00
No. 3 parlor, extra fine.....	3 75
No. 4 parlor, extra fine.....	4 00
Hotel brooms.....	3 00@5 00
Toy brooms, plain finish.....	1 25@1 50
Toy brooms, varnished.....	1 75@2 00
Whisks, plain finish, 6, 8 and 10 inch	1 25@1 50
Whisks velvet finish, 8 and 10 inch	1 75@2 00

CRACKERS—Remain active and prices as follows: Water crackers 7c; sugar crackers 10c; butter crackers 7c; soda crackers 8c; extra Boston 10c; extra soda 10c; ginger snaps 13c; lemon biscuit 12c. Trenton hard made crackers 9c per pound.

HEMP—The demand is slow at $123 00@125 00 for kentucky rough.

OIL—Trade is fairly active and the market is strong. We quote jobbing prices as follows: Neatsfoot oil, pure, per gallon, 90c; miners' do, 65c; No. 1 wool light, 150 degrees fire test, 33c; carbon, 150 degrees fire test, 30c; extra engine (amber color), 30c, No. 2 engine (amber color), 28c; extra engine (dark), 25c; spindle oil, 30c; West Virginia, 28c; machine oil, 30c; No. 2 West Virginia, 25c; natural lubricating, 28 degrees gravity, 22@25c; car oil, No. 1, 18c; car oil, No. 2, 15c; signal oil, 150 fire test, 30c; burning oil 140 fire test 15@16c; residuum (prepared), 8½ 00; residuum (unprepared), 6½ 00; tank grease, ₱ gross, $10 00; rolling mill grease, ₱ pound, 7c; bleached winter strained lard oil, 85c; bleached winter sperm oil, 2 25; straits oil, for tanners, 50@60c.

RAGS—The market is steady. We quote cotton mixed 2@2½c ₱ ₱; all wool 4@5c.

STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $5 75 ₱ gross.

SARATOGA—Cases of 6 dozen, $5 00; hand soap, cases of 6 dozen, $4 50.

SALT—The market is steady and unchanged. No sales in car lots at $1 40 per barrel. We quote jobbing prices at $1 45 ₱ bbl for No. 1; $1 50 for No. 2; $1 60 for dairy. Liverpool salt repacked in large sacks of 220 ₱s, $2 00@2 10 per sack; dairy salt in small sacks $2 25@2 50.

WOODEN WARE—The market is quiet and unchanged, the following prices having been adopted without alteration:

No. 1 tubs ₱ dozen.....	$8 50
No. 2 tubs ₱ dozen.....	7 50
No. 3 tubs ₱ dozen.....	6 50
2-hoop pails ₱ dozen.....	2 00
3-hoop pails ₱ dozen.....	2 10
Washboards, patent, ₱ dozen.....	1 40
Washboards, common, ₱ dozen.....	2 00@2 10
Clothes pins, round head, ₱ box.....	75

◆◆ Additional Dispatches see Fourth Page

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elector.....Abrams.....Brownsville.
John Snowden....Donaldson.....Brownsville.
Elma.....Ironton.

Departed.

Geneva.....Cox.....Geneva.
Elector.....Abrams.....Brownsville.

MONONGAHELA—Five feet nine inch and falling.

Boats Advertised for This Day.

Brownsville and Geneva....8 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Zanesville, Carrie Brooks....Darlington, 3 P. M.

The marks last evening indicated five feet nine inch and falling slowly. The weather during the day was changeable. We had rain during the forenoon; later in the day it turned cold. Trade on the landing was not very active.

The Bostona will probably be relased.

The steamer Etna arrived with a tow of fire brick.

River business at Memphis is reported very active.

The packet Granite State is *en route* for this city.

The little Scout left for Parkersburg with a fair trip.

The Mollie Moore, Captain Conway, is among the first boats due.

The J. M. Kerr will enter the Wheeling and Pittsburgh trade to-day.

The towboat Iron Mountain received 600 tons of nails at Ironton.

There is but little prospect of raising the steamer Belle of St. Louis.

The towboat Dauntless leaves this morning in search of missing boats.

The steamer Mt. Clare arrived at Cincinnati with a tow of Kanawha coal.

We are indebted to the officers of the Carrie Brooks for favors. Thanks.

The towboat Lion is being wrecked by the towboats Transit and J. C. Risher.

The towboat Dick Fulton No. 3 is *en route* to this city with a big tow of empty barges.

The steamer Florence Lee received 3,000 sacks of wheat on the Wabash for Madison.

Will S. Hays is still engaged in writing up goats in the river column of the *Courier-Journal.*

GRANT MARSH wants the Ida Stockton for the Upper Missouri trade. However, he may build.

A LOG raft arrived at Louisville the other day from the Allegheny containing 70,000 cubic feet.

The towboat Coal Hill, from New Orleans with a big tow of sugar and molasses, is due this week.

CAPTAIN J. C. GRIFFITH is commanding the Wild Gazelle in the New Orleans and lower coast trade.

CAPTAIN JAMES WATSON, of Pittsburgh, owns a fine sugar plantation fifty miles above New Orleans.

The towboat J. B. Williams is reported high and dry a long distance from the water's edge at Island 63.

The swift packets on the slackwater leave promptly at eight A. M. and four P. M. for the headwaters.

The rebuilt steamer Centennial is 300 feet long, forty-three feet beam, eight feet hold and will carry 1,800 tons.

The Evansville *Courier* says: Captain Houk says there will be no change made in the lights from Cincinnati to Cairo.

The packet Emma Graham, Captain Thornburg, will arrive this evening, and leave for Cincinnati on Wednesday.

The Fearless' three barges of steel rails will be received at Johnsonville by convicts from the Nashville Penitentiary.

Will S. Hays is beginning to see things in another light. Listen: "Old Hays may turn out to be a smart man yet."

"GENERAL CUSTER" is the name that W. J. Kountz will give his little mountain steamer, She is to be launched April 1st.

One hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars is the sum to be expended for the improvement of the Kanawha river this season.

The Grand Lake No. 2 added eight barges to her tow at Memphis with the following freight: 2,643 bales of cotton, 6,700 sacks of cake, 8,100 sacks of meal and 283 barrels of oil.

We told you so. Captain Tom Bolusa enters the Cincinnati and Evansville trade with the Florence Lee or Lawrence Flee—we forget which.

The Mississippi Legislature has levied a tax of four dollars per ton on all cotton seed shipped from the levee districts along the river.

The hull of the Leopard is said to be in pretty good condition, although the upper works are gone. It is believed she will soon be raised, at least Captain T. Fee thinks so.

If Captain Kountz has another boat this year, it will be for the St. Louis and New Orleans trade, and a duplicate of the E. O. Stanard. The class of boats never lose money.

The Grand Republic left Memphis with the following freight for New Orleans: 5,822 sacks of meal, 1,348 sacks of oil cake, 303

CITY MATTERS.

For seventy-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Weather Report.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 23, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., February 13, 1877.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hum	Wind—Dir	Wind—Miles per hour	Weather
7 A. M.	30 11	46	61	W	12	Cloudy
2 P. M.	30 10	58	54	N W	11	Cloudy
9 P. M.	30 595	23	73	N	8	Fair.

Mean barometer....30.402 Highest thermom.. 48
Mean thermom..... 35.5 Lowest thermom.... 32
Rainfall..... 0.05

University Lectures.

The second lecture of the course on Mechanics, by Prof. De Schweinitz, will be delivered this evening, in the hall of the Western University. Every mechanic will be interested in these lectures, as they are fully illustrated by experiments and are intended to impart practical information to those engaged in manufacturing and in the construction of machinery. The lectures will number eighteen in all, and the fee for the course in only $5.

Lent at Trinity Church.

Rev. Wm. A. Hitchcock, rector of Trinity Episcopal church, has issued a circular to his parishioners, reminding them of the season of Lent, and the sacred duties and obligations which it imposes. He admonishes them to fasting and prayer, to self-examination, and to keep this lent as though it were their last—to keep it earnestly, systematically, on principle, or not at all. The circular is accompanied with a calendar, showing the principal days between Ash Wednesday and Easter.

Congregational Association.

The Congregational churches of Western Pennsylvania will meet in conference this week, in the Chapel of the Plymouth Congregational Church, in Allegheny. The welcoming services, which will be held this evening, will be of an interesting character, and will be participated in by eminent clergymen of this State and Ohio. Choice music, selected for the occasion, will be interspersed through the different evening services. The conference will close on Thursday evening, after a meeting held in the interest of the children.

Allegheny Select Council.

There was a special meeting of the Select Council of Allegheny City last evening for the purpose of considering the Appropriation ordinance and other matters. The following ordinances were taken up and passed: To abolish the Police Magistrate's office; an ordinance authorizing the Controller to negotiate a temporary loan of $30,000; ordinance clothing the Park Committee with the powers of the late Park Commission.

A few unimportant petitions were presented and referred, when Council adjourned.

The Republican Conventions.

The Republican Conventions, for the nomination of candidates for Mayor, Treasurer and Controller, will assemble at eleven o'clock this morning. The Mayoralty Convention will be held in the Academy of Music, and will be called to order by John S. Lambie. It is understood that the nomination of a candidate for Treasurer will be held at Lafayette Hall, and will be called to order by Thomas S. Bigelow, Esq., while the Controller Convention will meet at City Hall, with Mr. George B. Chalmers presiding. There is no change to note in the relative prospects of the candidates, but all were as busy as nailers yesterday.

Our Prison Literature.

The New York *Tribune*, in referring to the last annual report of the Board of Prison Inspectors for Western Pennsylvania, commends the use of the library in the penitentiary, and adds:

A penitentiary with a library of 4,000 volumes, solely for the use of the prisoners, is to be found in very few countries, and fifty years ago could not be found in all the world. The State Penitentiary of Western Pennsylvania is thus preserved. The Pennsylvania Legislature passed a law in 1869 authorizing the Inspectors at their discretion to assemble the convicts for labor, but evening lectures and reading have been styled "the three factors in Prison Reform." The result seems to have been good; and the report of the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania is really a cheerful and encouraging pamphlet.

Temperance Alliance.

The County Temperance Alliance held a regular meeting yesterday, Mr. Rabe in the chair.

The Alliance anniversary will be held on the 22d instant, in one of the South Side churches. There will be two sessions—one in the afternoon for children of Sabbath schools in the various churches, and another, the other in the evening at a quarter after seven o'clock, which will be the session of the occasion.

Dr. Swift delivered an address on "The Responsibilities of Christian Citizenship," and was followed by Dr. Ormond and others.

Mr. Finley gave statistics of the enormous sums wasted annually for liquor, and Rev. Mr. Lawrence spoke of the undoubted authority of the State to prohibit the liquor traffic.

The question for next Monday will be opened by Rev. T. Lawrence: 'Is the license system iniquitous in its nature and results?'

Rev. Thomas Lawrence and Rev. O. W. Landreth were made honorary members of the Alliance, and Mr. G. B. Johnston was made an active member.

The Chamber of Commerce.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce was called for yesterday afternoon, but owing to the fact that there was no quorum no business was transacted. There was an informal talk between Messrs. Bravo, Gregg, Siebeneck, Morgan and others, as to the great advantage which would result to the business interests of Pittsburgh, by having a navigable stage of water, during the dry season, such as the proposed dam at Davis' Island would secure. Instances were given in which large sums of money could be saved in the moving of heavy freights, to and from the various manufacturing establishments on the banks of the three rivers, if an adequate boating stage, even for small crafts, could be had during the summer months. It was predicted that numerous little boats would throng the harbor, from morning to night, and present a scene of activity in striking contrast to the dullness which prevails here, while the sandbars are exsed to the suns of summer. While this talk was going on, we almost fancied that we heard the pulling of a dozen propellers, tugging away at their loads of iron, ore, coal, coke, etc., and in the distance the strains of music stealing over the water from pleasure boats, with cargoes of happy excursionists aboard. If this dream is to be realized, however, the Legislature must speedily reconsider and promptly pass the bill which they so unceremoniously negatived a few days ago, ceding to the United States jurisdiction over the grounds necessary to erect the proposed locks and dams.

Temperance Notes.

The third temperance meeting of the series will be held in the Sixth Presbyterian church, corner Franklin and Townsend street, this, Tuesday evening, February 13th, commencing at 7½ o'clock. The following speakers will positively be present and address the meeting: W. C. Moreland, David Hall, Captain Elliott, Captain J. K. Barbour, William Hill and others. The friends of the cause and community generally, are all invited to be present.

The Ladies' Temperance Reform will meet at the Smithfield street church at 3 P. M. to-day for the purpose of organizing. Mrs. Russell will preside.

Mrs. Mary Bynon Reese has returned from her temperance work in Ohio. Her address in Thirty-sixth ward, Pitsburgh.

THE NOON PRAYER MEETING.

There was a large attendance at Mr. Murphy's noon prayer meeting yesterday, and the proceedings were of the usual interest. After singing and reading of a portion of the scripture requests for prayers for inebriates were read. Dispatches were read from Wheeling and New Castle, stating deep interest was manifested in the cause. Mr. Murphy announced that Brothers Fulwood and Dermitt desired prayers for the condemned man, Green, who was about this time suffering the death penalty. Rev. Boyer offered prayer for the requests made.

Mr. Murphy reported that he had visited the Western Penitentiary on Sabbath and believed good had been done. In the evening he had attended a meeting at Oakland M. E. Church. He reported his son as much better.

Rev. McGuire, of the Arch street M. E. church, said that yesterday twenty persons connected themselves with his church, making 115 in all since this movement started.

Rev. Murray said the good work was going on in his church. Rev. Lucas, of New Cumberland, said 215 had signed at that place. A reverend gentleman from Cannonsburg said the good work was going on there.

The benediction was then pronounced by Rev. Mr. Donahoo and the congregation dispersed, although many remained long enough to sign the pledge.

Mr. Murphy announced that the "Old Home" would be reopened and painted next week and returned to the congregation in as good condition as when it was received.

An temperance meeting will be held in Dr. Swift's church, Arch street, Allegheny, this, Tuesday, evening. Mr. Russell is expected to be there. Other speakers will address the meeting.

The meeting at the Smithfield street Methodist church, last evening, was large and enthusiastic. Joseph R. Hunter presided, and able addresses were delivered by Captain Martin, Hon. Thos. J. Bigham, Mother Hyatt and David C. Gillespie.

TEMPERANCE WORK.

Sharp Discussion as to Organ-ganization

Proposition to Cut Loose from the Young Men's Union—Mr. Murphy's Expressions of Sympathy With the Movement—Better Counsel Prevails—Threatened Rupture Averted—A Convention to be Held to Arrange Details of Plan.

At the "old home" last evening twenty-five cents admission was charged for the purpose, as was announced, of defraying the expenses of furnishing the rooms of the Young Men's Reform Club. The attendance was very fair, not many ladies, however, being present, while to many the business brought before the audience was a surprise. Had it been known that the trouble that has been reported as threatening the movement was to be given expression to, and that the question of organization, about which such wide differences of opinion seem to prevail, especially between Mr. Murphy and those who started the good work, the church would have been crowded to its utmost capacity. It was evident that there were those present who did know what was coming and were prepared for it and, in consequence, the proceedings were most interesting throughout. It is evident a storm is at hand, and if, at the convention ordered to be held on Thursday evening next, better counsels do not prevail, a rupture and great damage to the cause will be inevitable.

THE OBJECT OF THE MEETING.

The opening services consisted of the reading of a portion of the Scriptures by Mr. Murphy and prayer by Rev. S. F. Scovel, pastor of the First Presbyterian church. After the singing of a hymn, Mr. Murphy said the meeting was called at the instance of the Young Men's Temperance Union, and Dr. Scovel and Dr. Wood would report the business.

Rev. Scovel said it was the understanding that Dr. Woods would explain, but being absent the speaker would do so. Mr. S. then referred to the necessity of concerted action which required a central body, as now organized, and auxiliaries now in process of organization. Before the appearance of Mr. Murphy the Young Men's Temperance Union was doing its work quietly but now it was found necessary to increase the breadth of the organization owing to the magnitude of the movement. It is proposed that the four central wards of the city should compose or form the central organization. There are now twenty-five to thirty ward or auxiliary organizations. There will be a meeting of land for for united effort. He suggested that this meeting choose delegates to the convention on Thursday evening.

Mr. Murphy said they would not be admitted; that the meeting was to be one of delegates from organizations who would manipulate things their own way. This meeting had no authority to send delegates. They would be asked for credentials and failing to produce them would be turned out.

Captain Barbour called the previous question on Mr. Campbell's motion.

After some further discussion, Mr. Murphy said: Let us wait and give them a chance to redeem themselves. If you do not succeed, then Frances Murphy will be with you and present a constitution that has been used for seven years and to which half a million signatures have been affixed. (Applause.) This constitution he had frequently offered here, but it had been rejected.

Messrs. Scovel, Garber and others of the Union pledged themselves that representatives from this meeting would be recognized in the convention, whereupon Francis Murphy, Captain J. K. Barbour and David Hall were appointed delegates, soon after which the meeting adjourned.

THE HARTZELL-O'MARA CASE.

A Partial Hearing before Alderman Burke—Sharp Words Between Counsel.

Roger O'Mara, the suspended detective, who is charged by ex-Chief of Police Hartzell with being accessory to the Boggs & Buhl robbery, both before and after the fact, appeared before Alderman Burke, yesterday forenoon, for a hearing.

Assistant District Attorney Hunter appeared for the Commonwealth, and Messrs. Swartzwelder and Marshall for the defense.

On reading the information Mr. Swartzwelder objected to its indefiniteness, in that it did not specify in what way the defendant was "accessory" to the robbery.

The Alderman did not agree to this opinion, and so said.

Mr. Swarzwelder—Mr. Hartzell, will you be sworn?

Mr. Hunter—I propose to conduct this examination for the Commonwealth.

Alderman Burke—Mr. Hartzell has not been called as a witness.

Mr. Swartzwelder—Do you deny my right to cross-examine Mr. Hartzell?

Mr. Marshall—If you refuse to permit this you do so at your peril.

Mr. Hunter—If you call Mr. Hartzell as a witness it is all right.

Mr. Swartzwelder—We don't propose to ask any favors.

Mr. Marshall—We propose to examine this man as the complainant.

Mr. Hunter—Let us see your authority for so doing.

Mr. Swartzwelder—Well, we shall put our request in writing.

Mr. Swartzwelder, after stating that in his opinion this was rather an unheard of interference, put his offer in writing. This the alderman refused to grant until after Hartzell had testified for the Commonwealth.

Mr. Swartzwelder—The accused has entered bail for a hearing, he has been refused a hearing, and you can now do what you please.

Mr. Hunter then proceeded with the case for the Commonwealth, and first called Mr. R. J. Boggs, who testified to the circumstances of the robbery. Mr. Swartzwelder declined to cross-examine the witness, saying he had nothing to do with this hearing.

Mr. Vickers, a *Leader* reporter, was next examined. He stated that he heard the testimony of Roger O'Mara, and recollected the main points of his evidence. Mr. O'Mara testified that he was in Ferguson's house on Thursday after the robbery; went up stairs and found him in bed suffering from a sore leg; don't recollect the hour; Ferguson's wife mentioned during the visit. Afterward, O'Mara testified that Ferguson told him that he had no place to keep the pony.

Mr. Hunter proposed to read from the printed report of the witness, but Mr. Swartzwelder objected on the ground that it was newspaper testimony.

The Alderman overruled the objection, and the testimony was admitted.

John P. Meessner was next called, and being sworn, stated that he saw O'Mara going down Smithfield street on Thursday after the robbery and he thought Mr. Ferguson was with him. O'Mara then asked him if he had heard anything. Meessner replied: "I don't bother my head with it." But did not explain to O'Mara why he had given that answer, and passed on. The witness requested an opportunity to explain matter to O'Mara. Permission having been given, he said two gentlemen called at the Hugus & Hacke office and wanted two officers to work up the case. He standing there with Demmel, and the latter was taken, and he "was left in the cold," and Demmel went out and got Charlie McGovern.

Mr. Hunter asked Mr. Swartzwelder whether, to save time, he would admit the guilt of Ellis and the conviction of Ferguson. Mr. Swartzwelder replied, "I admit nothing." The further hearing of the case was then postponed until 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

WELLSVILLE, OHIO.

The Temperance Tide—The Saloonists' Occupation Gone—Successful Meetings—Young Mens' Temperance Union Organized.

WELLSVILLE, O., February 10, 1877.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The bold the temperance revival has taken upon our people is simply amasing. The crusade, in its palmiest days, was not to be compared to this uprising of our people. Good people honestly differed on the question of the expediency of the former movement, and as to its ultimate good. With regard to the expediency and the probably lasting influence of the Murphy movement, there seems to be essentially no difference of opinion. Not even a harsh word is spoken to or of the saloon keepers. No attempt is being made to compel them to leave off their traffic. No legal measures are resorted to, even in this State, where there is abundant opportunity to prosecute the liquor men successfully. But the patrons of the saloons have begun to see the error of their ways, are taken by the hand and kindly entreated by those who formerly avoided them—to use a mild term—and noble incentives are presented to them to induce them to live honest lives. The work is God-like, and *of* God, and therefore must be successful. Francis Murphy may truthfully exclaim with the Psalmist, "Thy gentleness hath made me great."

During a series of meetings continuing a week and closing a few days since, conducted principally by Messrs. Dunbar and Stringer, of your city, over 1,000 signatures to the pledge were obtained in this town or one-third of the entire population, and signatures are still being obtained daily. The saloon keepers cannot hold out long after their customers leave them. There is not one here now who is not losing money by remaining in the business. The other afternoon a business man entered one of our saloons for the purpose of getting some money "changed." Before he had stated his errand, the bar keeper asked: "I suppose you are after a drink, ain't you? What'll you have?" "Oh!" said the other, "I don't want a drink. I—" "Get out of here you ——. You are the first man that has entered this house to-day but myself, and *you* won't drink!"—with this he reached for an old rusty musket standing in the corner, and pointed it at the fast retreating figure. The whole thing is but an illustration of the manner in which the Murphy movement is working in Wellsville.

The largest two churches in town were filled last evening, to hear the absorbing question of temperance, discussed by Capt. Robert Pollock and Mr. George H. Woods, of your city. The meetings were held under the auspices of the Young Men's Temperance Union, which has recently been organized, and is in successful running condition. It is proposed by the association to establish a reading room as soon as a suitable building can be procured.

W.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

Samuel Dickson, of Philadelphia, made a motion for the appointment of Edward W. Clark, Benjamin Williamson and Thomas H. Tillinghast as receivers of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, and after argument the persons named were appointed. They were required to file a bond in the sum of $300,000 for the faithful performance of their duties. An injunction was granted restraining all parties from interfering with said receivers in taking possession, and in the transactions of all business in the line of their duties as receivers.

U. S. District Court—Judge Ketcham.

Morgan H. Hunnel, of Waynesburg, Greene county, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

John Spear, bankrupt, Allegheny City, was discharged from bankruptcy.

Felix Beck, bankrupt, Blair county. Assignee's account referred to Register Brotherline to make and report distribution of the balance in the hands of the assignee.

Reppert & Williams, bankrupts, city. Assignee ordered to pay Mercantile Library Hall Company $508 33 for rent, and $198 49, the claim for heating, is referred to Register Shafer, to take testimony and report to the court.

Rogers & Burchfield, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. The return day of the rule to show good cause why schedule should not be amended, extended to the 28th inst.

Joseph M. Reece, *et al.*, filed a petition in bankruptcy against Nehemiah Reece, of Buckhorn, Columbia county.

Nathan Corey, bankrupt, Erie. Order made for sale of real estate.

John Andrews, of Butler county, was discharged from bankruptcy.

The County Courts.

Owing to the fact that the Court House was entirely in charge of the Sheriff, yesterday, for the purpose of executing Green, no Courts were held. The trial lists for the Common Pleas Courts, published yesterday, will be taken up to-day.

MESSRS. WM. FRANK & SONS, jobbing commission merchants in dry goods, notions, furnishing goods, etc., have just removed to No. 54 Wood street, where they will be pleased to meet with their old patrons and take pleasure in exhibiting samples of their fine stock of goods.

Starting Disclosures.

Death of a Young Girl from the Effects of an Abortion.

A Prominent Physician and a Well Known Alderman Charged With the Crime.

INVESTIGATION BY THE CORONER.

In yesterday's COMMERCIAL, under the heading of "A Serious Matter," it was stated that the Coroner had impaneled a jury to inquire into the death of a young girl of respectable parentage who died on Friday last at a house of ill-fame on Duquesne Way from the effects of an operation performed on her by a physician. Considerably more of the case was known at the time by our reporter, but it was deemed prudent to withhold the matter from the public until after the investigation. That investigation was held last night at the Coroner's office, and the facts brought to light are of a most startling character, implicating, as they do, one of the most prominent physicians of the city and a well known Alderman in a most outrageous business. It is only justice toward those gentlemen to say, however, that they have not been heard in their defense, and that when their side of the case is presented it is possible that the charge may be disproved. It is earnestly hoped by their friends that such may be the termination of this unpleasant affair.

THE DEATH OF MARY KAVANAUGH.

In the daily papers of Saturday last the following notice appeared:

KAVANAUGH—On Friday, February 9th, at 6:30 o'clock, MARY, daughter of Jos. and Anne Kavanaugh, in the 19th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her parents' residence, Fifth avenue, rear of New Market House, on SUNDAY, at 2:30 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

The notice itself would not have attracted any more attention than any other notice of the kind but for the fact that there were persons who knew the young girl, and knew also that she died away from home. This latter circumstance excited suspicion in their minds and a private investigation was set on foot. On Sunday this matter came to the ears of several reporters who busied themselves in hunting up the facts. It was soon ascertained that the unfortunate girl had been taken to a house of ill-fame, and had died there after a brief illness. Enough was soon learned to warrant the Coroner in instituting an investigation, which he promptly proceeded to do. A jury was impaneled, as was stated yesterday, and an inquest held last night at the Coroner's office. As the case is presented in sufficient detail by the witnesses, we here give their

TESTIMONY.

Mrs. Ann Kavanaugh, the mother of the deceased, testified that Mary left home on Thursday night of the week before last, and that her dead body was brought home on Friday morning last. She had a slight cold when she left home; witness did not know what caused her death. Did not know that her daughter was *en ciente*, nor had she heard so since. Mary represented that she was going away for a week to keep house for a man whose wife was confined to her bed; don't remember the man's name, but think he was a tobacconist on Liberty street; she got a note asking her to come; the note stated that she was to stand in the store.

Joseph Kavanaugh, father of the girl, testified that he first heard of her death on Friday morning; did not know of her having left the city before she left home; she was washing on that day, and did not appear to be sick.

Dr. M. Cote sworn—was called to consult with Dr. Bingaman in the case of Mary Kavanaugh; I was only the consulting and not the attending physician; I was first called in the case on Tuesday evening last; found there evidences of abortion having been done upon the womb, which was produced by miscarriage—abortion; it was done with the miscarriage took place at the house of Mrs. Weaver; do not know whether instruments or instruments were used to produce the miscarriage, and made no examination; Dr. Bingaman was called on the Friday evening previous; I don't know of any physician have attended her before.

Dr. Bingaman sworn—I was called on the morning of February 2 to go to No. 28 Duquesne way; found the young woman in labor, and the womb was very tender; I called again in the afternoon, when the child was born; the next day (Saturday) I found she was worse; on Sunday she was more comfortable, but after that she kept growing worse and I called Dr. Cote in consultation; on Thursday I received a message that she was very low; learned she had been pregnant probably four months; the abortion was produced by instruments; she said a physician had done it on the Tuesday before I was called to attend her, and before she had come to the house; she refused to tell the doctor's name, but said he lived in the East End.

Mrs. Ann Kavanaugh—going out on the night before she died she told me her parents lived out Fifth avenue, and she said it was Dr. Gilmore, on Wylie street, who produced the abortion; also before she died the people of the house told me a priest had been there and received her confession. A physician would infer, from the condition of the fetus, that an instrument had been used.

Mary. Scott sworn—Was working at Mrs. Weaver's when the deceased was there. On Thursday night, February 1, I heard a ring at the door; answered the summons and admitted the deceased and "Squire McMasters; the "Squire said me wasn't Mrs. Weaver and I called her; heard Mrs. Weaver say the girl was sick from an attempted abortion.

Mrs. Sarah Weaver sworn—Never knew there was such a person as Mary Kavanaugh until Thursday night a week, when 'Squire McMasters brought her to my house; he said she was not feeling very well; did not know what was the matter with her until she got into the house, when she said she was going to have a miscarriage; I paid twenty dollars to the doctor out of my own money for the girl, and have never received anything yet; no person ever said anything about paying me; I am very well acquainted with McMasters; he had not been at my house for two years before; have seen him several times since he was there, but he never said anything about paying me; McMasters came to see the girl two or three times while she was sick; he was there the day before she died.

Peter Weaver sworn—Am the husband of Sarah Weaver; first saw Mary Kavanaugh in my house on Thursday night a week; she came with 'Squire McMasters, who said she was sick and he wanted me to keep her awhile; he did not say anything about pay; he afterward said he had brought the girl there for a friend. I did not expect any pay, as McMasters has been a good friend to me for several years.

Miss Annie Miller, an inmate of Mrs. Weaver's house, was called, but nothing important was elicited by her testimony.

Mrs. Joseph Kavanaugh was recalled and testified that Burns, the undertaker, brought the corpse home.

John Kavanaugh, a brother of the deceased, testified that he heard Burns was the undertaker in the case.

THE VERDICT.

The jury, after deliberating about fifteen minutes, agreed upon the following verdict:

"That Mary Kavanaugh, of the Fourteenth ward, city of Pittsburgh, came to her death at the house of Peter Weaver, No. 28 Duquesne Way, from the intent to procure an abortion, and death ensuing, at the hands of Dr. W. J. Gilmore, aided and abetted by Samuel McMasters, Peter Weaver, Sarah Ann Weaver, and other parties to the jury unknown."

The Weavers were committed to jail to await the action of the court, and warrants were issued for the arrest of the other parties named in the verdict.

THE LATEST—ALDERMAN M'MASTER'S IN JAIL.

Shortly after eleven o'clock last night Detectives Sco t Long and Moessner arrested Alderman M'Masters at his residence, on Webster avenue, and lodged him in jail on the coroner's commitment.

Oakland Sub-District School.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Oakland Sub-district School Board, held Monday evening, 12th inst., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We learn through the public prints that several bills, making important changes in our public school system, have been offered at the present session of our State Legislature and their passage requested; and whereas, we as a School Board deem it our duty to give an expression of our views relative to these proposed changes.

Therefore, be it resolved, That we earnestly protest against the passage of all, or any of the bills referred to, especially that known as "Harper's School Bill," and we hereby respectfully request the members, our representatives at Harrisburg to oppose all bills sent to them by individual members of local or of the Central Board of Education, unless such bills shall first have been submitted to a convention of the several local boards called for that purpose and approved by the Central Board of Education, believing, as we do, that the present school laws are amply sufficient for the purposes they were intended, and that interference therewith would be detrimental to the cause of public education.

Resolved, That our representative to the Central Board of Education is hereby requested to act in conformity with the foregoing resolutions.

Man Drowned.

Shortly after two o'clock yesterday afternoon, Patrick Duffy was in a small flat boat engaged taking coal out of the Ohio river, at the Marine Hospital, Ninth ward, Allegheny, when by an unfortunate movement the frail craft upset and he was participated into the river. As no person was near at the time to render assistance he was drowned. Word was communicated to the Coroner, who will hold an inquest to-day. It is stated that deceased was gathering coal washed down the river by the gorge, to supply his family, who are left in poor circumstances.

EXECUTION OF GREEN.

The Slayer of His Brother Steps Upon the Death-Trap Without the Slightest Trepidation, and Passes away to Another World With a Prayer on His Lips.

William Green, the murderer of Samuel Marshall, his half-brother, was executed yesterday by Sheriff Fife, in accordance with the sentence of the law and the warrant of the Governor of the Commonwealth.

So much has recently been published regarding the murderer and the circumstances of his crime, that a repetition of the same here is rendered unnecessary. All these things are fresh in the mind of the reader of the daily journals. Suffice it, then, to give a brief narrative concerning the act which brought William Green to the scaffold.

THE KILLING AND ATTENDING CIRCUMSTANCES.

The murder was committed on the 4th of September, 1875. At that time Mrs. Ann Marshall, the mother of the murderer and his victim, lived in a little house in Robinson township, about a mile and a half from Mansfield borough, together with two of her sons, Samuel Marshall and Henry Smith, and shortly after their arrival Green came also. This old woman and her children were slaves, before and during the rebellion, belonging to a Mr. Caldwell, of Craig county, Virginia. After securing their freedom the family came to this State and settled down in the locality already mentioned. Green and Marshall had made arrangements to pay equal portions of the expenses of living, and for a short time they lived together in peace. At last the family had a disturbance. Green had a wife, and she quarreled with the Marshalls, which led to the Greens leaving the house and taking up their abode with the family of a Mr. Nixon, about a mile distant. Then came trouble about a division of the furniture and the product of a potato patch which the brothers had planted. Green brought suit against Marshall before a Justice of the Peace to recover his share of the property, and this suit was pending at the time of the murder. On the evening of the fatal 4th of September Green appeared at the house of Marshall with a gun on his shoulder. The family were eating supper at the time, and Marshall, as soon as he became aware of the presence of Green on the premises, arose from the table and went to the front door, when Green asked what he was going to do about the potatoes. Marshall replied that the potatoes were his property and that he would have no more of them, upon which Green said he would go to Mansfield and bring another suit. To this Marshall responded that Green might go ahead and crack away. Green then went into the house and got an iron poker, and starting out, said, "If he ever got hold of that man (meaning Green) he would never get off with his life." He called on Green to come back, when the latter responded with an oath, "I have been waiting for this! I will come." He then walked back and shot Marshall in the abdomen, causing his death in a few minutes.

The fratricide escaped, but was arrested a few days afterward by Constable Shanklin, and committed to jail for trial, on the charge of murder.

TRIAL, CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.

The trial of Green was commenced on the 14th of December, 1875, before Judge Sterrett, and on the 16th the jury, after remaining out twenty-four hours, brought in a verdict of "Guilty of murder in the first degree." A motion for a new trial was overruled by Judge Sterrett, who, on the 8th of July, 1875, passed the death sentence on the prisoner. On the receipt of the warrant from Governor Hartranft signed the death warrant, fixing the day of the execution for September 7th.

THE CASE GOES TO THE SUPREME COURT.

On the 7th of August the counsel for the defense took out a writ of error and the case was taken to the Supreme Court, the proceeding caused the withdrawal of the death warrant. On the 10th of November the case was argued in the higher court, and last January an opinion was delivered by Chief Justice Agnew, reciting the facts, declaring that the case possessed all the elements of murder in the first degree, and affirming the rulings of the lower court.

The Governor issued another death warrant, ordering that the execution should take place yesterday between the hours of ten A. M. and two P. M.

THE PARDON BOARD APPEALED TO.

Meantime the Allegheny County Prison Society became enlisted in behalf of the prisoner, the result of which was that J. H. Baldwin, Esq., was employed as counsel to present his case to the Board of Pardons, and apply for a commutation of the sentence to imprisonment for life. This Mr. Baldwin did on Monday and Tuesday. The Board wanted the opinions of the District Attorney and the Judge who tried the case. The District Attorney wrote a favorable letter, but Judge Sterrett declined to make a recommendation for a commutation. Judge Stowe, who assisted Judge Sterrett in the case, concurred with him. On Friday last, Sheriff Fife proceeded to Harrisburg for the action of the Board of Pardons, and in the evening received a dispatch stating that it had refused to recommend a commutation. This was imparted to Green on Saturday morning. He received the announcement which obscured the last ray of hope from his mental vision with the slightest evidence of feeling, merely saying that he was prepared for the bad news and was ready to meet his doom.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

For some months Green has been receiving instruction and advice from three Christian gentlemen, Messrs S. L. Fullwood, J. W. Spencer and Rev. Dermitt, who have been unremitting in their labors to bring the unfortunate man to a full realization of his awful position. In a short time his religious advisers succeeded in turning his thoughts toward matters pertaining to the hereafter, and since he began to realize that there was little hope for him in this world he has been constant in his attention to the subject of his eternal welfare.

HIS LAST NIGHT ON EARTH.

Green's religious advisers were with him on Sunday afternoon until six o'clock when they left him. At this time he expressed himself as perfectly resigned to his fate. At eight o'clock his friends returned and remained with him until ten. After their departure the prisoner went to bed and slept soundly until one o'clock yesterday morning. At this hour the Jail Warden visited the cell, when Green awoke and conversed with the official for half an hour, expressing himself as fully prepared to die, and as having a fear of the dread ordeal. His remarks were directed to the fact of the many friends he had made while in prison and of the very strong friendship they had shown toward him. After the Warden had left his cell the prisoner again retired to bed and slept well until seven o'clock in the morning.

YESTERDAY MORNING.

Rev. Dermitt called at the jail at eight o'clock yesterday morning and remained with the prisoner until the end of his life on earth. Messrs. Fullwood and Spencer arrived at half-past ten, when the sacrament was administered, after which most of the time, up to 11:45, was spent in prayer and the reading of appropriate selections from the Bible.

At ten minutes before eleven Green's wife visited him and remained about half an hour. As she entered the cell Green suggested that all those in the cell kneel in prayer. This was done, Green making the prayer himself. The woman wept bitterly, and seemed to feel deeply the sad position of her husband. As she left the jail, however, all sorrow had disappeared, and when Warden Smith passed her through the door and remarked to her that she would never more see her husband alive, she said "I know it so," with an apparently listless unconcern.

The Execution.

Sheriff Fife appeared in the office of the jail at 11:45 and requested that the room be cleared of all persons save his deputies and the physicians who were present—Drs. Gilmore, McKelvey and McFie. This having been done the Sheriff and deputies proceeded to the cell of the prisoner and prepared him for execution, which preparation consisted of pinioning his arms to his body by means of a strong leather band passing round his body, with smaller straps, with buckles, attached to the larger band to confine his arms. At 11:45

THE PROCESSION STARTED,

Sheriff Fife walking in front, followed by Green and his religious advisers; also the physicians, Deputy Sheriffs and reporters. The route taken was up the stairway leading from the vestibule of the jail office to the Criminal Court room, through the latter and down the stairway leading to the Sheriff's office, and thence into the inclosure wherein the scaffold was erected. The march was ended at the foot of the flight of steps leading up to the scaffold just as the fire alarm bell indicated the hour of twelve. Then the Sheriff, closely followed by the prisoner and Messrs. Fullwood, Spencer and Dermitt, ascended the scaffold, and Green was placed in the centre of the trap doors, the noosed rope dangling immediately over his head. The prisoner stood

ON THE SCAFFOLD

As immovable as a statue, betraying not the slightest sign of fear. The Sheriff asked him if he had anything to say, and he responded in a low but firm and unfaltering voice: "It is not strange to see so many people here to look at me. But this is the reason why I speak to you. Why not place your eyes on the Lord Jesus Christ and he will save you. You cannot be saved except through Him." He then asked those present to put their trust in God, as he had done. He was very much obliged to all the friends who had treated him so kindly. "Warden Smith has been a brother to me, and so has Captain Fullwood, Rev. Dermitt and Mr. Spencer. And so has the Sheriff. I thank them all, and hope to meet them all in heaven. The Lord Jesus Christ is waiting to receive my soul, and my heart is fixed on Him. I have nothing against anybody." Having finished his remarks, they all knelt down on the scaffold, and Rev. Dermitt made an appropriate prayer. The religious advisers then shook hands with Green and left the scaffold, when the Sheriff adjusted the noose and drew a white cap over the face of the doomed man. He then shook hands with Green, saying "Good by, and may God bless you," to which there was a low response of "Good by."

SPRINGING THE TRAP.

It was six minutes past twelve o'clock when the Sheriff turned away from the prisoner and started down the stairway, at the foot of which was the trigger by means of which the trap was to be sprung. Then there was a moment of almost breathless silence, the prisoner meanwhile standing firm, and the Sheriff performed the last act of the awful drama by touching the trigger with his foot, the effect of which was to let fall a heavy log, attached by means of a rope to the prop sustaining the trap doors. This fall snatched away the prop, down came the doors, and Green, the murderer, was suspended by the neck.

TIMING THE PULSES.

The instant the trap doors opened and the murderer fell Drs. Gilmore and McKelvey each seized a wrist to time the pulses, giving the following result, as recorded by Dr. Fife: The drop fell at six and a half minutes after twelve. A minute afterwards, he had no pulse. Between that and two minutes, his pulse was 74. At two minutes it was 110 and feeble; at three minutes it was irregular and 35; at four minutes it was irregular and faint; at four and a half minutes it was faint; at six minutes it was 60 and light; at seven minutes there was only a slight pulsation; at eight minutes the same, and at nine and a quarter minutes after he had fallen the pulse ceased entirely. The vertebræ was separated by the violence of the fall, an event that is followed speedily by death. There was no struggle whatever, if we may except two or three slight spasmodic movements of the legs. After the body had remained suspended fifteen minutes it was taken down and coffined by Mr. Devore, the undertaker, and two assistants. The corpse was placed in the Sheriff's office to await burial by Mr. Spencer, who made a promise to Green that he would have his body properly interred.

THE CROWD.

There were about seventy-five persons within the inclosure to witness the execution, and perhaps as many more at the windows of the Court House and offices overlooking the scene. The spectators were very orderly, and Sheriff Fife performed his sad duty in a manner that leaves nothing to be regretted, excepting the fact that he has been so frequently called upon during his short time he has been in office to perform acts so revolting to his feelings.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Regular Meeting Yesterday—Routine Business—Route for the Rising Mains—Contract for East End Gas, etc., etc.

A stated meeting of the City Councils was held yesterday afternoon, when routine business was transacted, the various committees reporting their organization.

SELECT BRANCH.

This branch was called to order by the President, David Aiken, Esq., and the regular order of business was then proceeded with.

The following petitions, etc. were appropriately referred: Dr. Hostetter, for refunding of certain taxes; for permission to erect a frame building, by Tibby Bros.; for steps from Seneca street to Second avenue; for grading and paving of Spring alley; an ordinance locating Evelina street from Penn avenue to Liberty street; appeal of John J. Evans for abatement of tax; an ordinance authorizing contract with the East End Gas Co., resolution for fire plug on Grand View avenue.

Resolution defining line of the Thirty-fifth ward. Adopted.

Resolution granting the West Pittsburgh Gas Company right to extend gas mains. Referred to the Gas Committee.

SCHOOL ALLEY.

Mr. Taylor—An ordinance repealing an ordinance opening School alley. Referred.

Mr. Shipton called attention to the fact that the city had already laid a sewer on this alley and the contractor was asking for his money.

Mr. Hunter—A resolution directing the Finance Committee to make provision for payment of $5,000 to Martin Joyce for construction of sewer in School alley. Referred.

On call of committees Mr. McCandless presented reports of the Water Committee for December, 1876, and January 1877 as already published. Received and filed.

Mr. Shipton—Report of the Committee on Markets. Same action.

Mr. Shipton—Report of Committee. Same action.

EAST END GAS.

Also, an ordinance establishing the price of gas with the East End Gas Company. The price fixed is $1 32½ per thousand feet for the year 1877, or until such time as a new contract may be made. This was not suspended to consider the ordinance, and Mr. Shipton explained the necessity of some arrangement of the matter, the old contract having expired in September last. The charter of the company, he stated, did not fix the price to be charged the city, except that the company cannot be compelled to take less than one-half the product for private consumers. That price is $2 65, so that this ordinance fixes the lowest price possible. The old contract price was $1 50 per thousand feet, and the price continues until a new contract is made or this ordinance passed.

Mr. Liddell further explained, and Mr. Dannals said there were too many lamps in the East End and there was unnecessary expense there in this regard. He didn't think it would do much harm if there were no lamps in some places in the street.

The ordinance was passed finally.

Dr. Kerr, from the Ordinance Committee, a report in favor of its organization and ordinance establishing the position of messenger clerk and fixing the salary at $400.

Mr. Watson moved to make the salary $500, which was lost. On